

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 4453.

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**THREEPENCE.**  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## Lectures.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,**  
Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.  
THURSDAY next (March 6) at 3 o'clock. W. B. HARDY, Esq.,  
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A PUBLIC LECTURE on "CITIZENSHIP IN ANCIENT AND MODERN LAW" will be delivered by Mr. J. W. SALMOND, M.A., LL.B. (Solicitor-General of New Zealand) at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on FRIDAY, March 14, 1913, at 5 p.m. Admission free, without Ticket.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

An ADVANCED COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on "NESTORUS AND HIS POSITION IN THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE" will be delivered by Prof. FRIEDRICH LOOPS at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, W.C., at 5 p.m., on MARCH 6, 7, 10, and 11. Admission free, without Ticket.

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## Societies.

**THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**

The next EVENING MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held in the LECTURE HALL of the SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, W.C., on THURSDAY, March 6, 1913. Programme

7.30 P.M. Tea and Coffee.  
8 P.M. A Paper will be read by Dr. T. CATO WORSFOLD, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L. on "CARNAK, THE FRENCH STONEHENGE," illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Light Views.

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All Works must be delivered at the Burlington Gardens Entrance. None will be received at the Piccadilly Entrance.

Hours for the reception of Works, 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The Forms and Labels can be procured during the month of March only from the Academy. Applications for them made by letter must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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**GRESHAM LECTURESHIP ON ASTRONOMY.**

A VACANCY having occurred in the Gresham Lectureship on Astronomy by the death of Mr. Saundier, I am directed to give notice that candidates for the appointment must deliver applications in writing, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, to me before FEBRUARY 22 next.

The appointment of Lecturer will be for One Year only from the date of acceptance of the application.

Personal canvassing will not be permitted.

Particulars of the duties of the office may be obtained from me.

By Order,  
G. H. BLAKENLEY, Clerk to the Gresham Committee.

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Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by MONDAY, March 31, 1913. Every communication must be marked "H. 4" on the envelope.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. No candidate who is a relative of a member of the governing body of the above schools is eligible for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. February 25, 1913.

**BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

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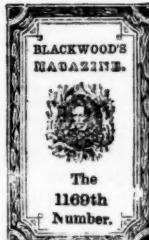
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## LITERATURE

*Cambridge from Within.* By Charles Tennyson. Illustrated by Harry Morley. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. CHARLES TENNYSON has, we think, attempted an impossible task, and it is in no disparaging spirit that we say there is not much in the book before us, especially as we can add unhesitatingly that what there is is distinctly good. The author has wisely decided that a description of Cambridge from within which was replete with details would fail to convey any impression of what the University is really like. Consequently he has frankly described Cambridge as it appeared to him when he was an undergraduate, gossiping pleasantly, philosophizing a good deal, and telling us about the things he saw and the men he knew. It would not take the acumen of a Sherlock Holmes to recognize in this volume a portrait of Mr. Tennyson himself. King's was evidently his college, and he confesses to being an old Etonian. His friends belonged to the abler section of young Cambridge men: he himself read classics, and led a sensible life, combining social pleasure with work and outdoor sports especially cricket of a somewhat peripatetic character, which took him into a good many of the small towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the University. He does not profess to know everybody or everything; he has no stirring incidents to report; but he describes Cambridge as he saw it, and he has produced a readable, pleasant book without an index—an omission the less grave as his volume is in no sense a guide-book for reference, but one to be read at a single sitting.

"Our courting [he says] shall be in the alleys of memory, and, should it find favour, we may, without presumption, hope for the seal of love upon its issue.... For after all it is through the medium of the memory that Cambridge exercises her most powerful influence."

"How few of us [he remarks a few pages later] were there who ever went to a meeting at Newmarket, heard the King's choir (otherwise than under compulsion), saw the inside of the round church or of the Fitzwilliam Museum," &c.

It would be impossible in such a book to avoid comparisons with "the other place," and part of Mr. Tennyson's contrast runs thus:

"An excessive diffusion is the fault of Cambridge, an excessive concentration that of Oxford. One sees the contrast in the very dress and habit of their children. Where Oxford is all briskness, polish, and activity, Cambridge is marked by a certain carelessness of demeanour, by slow movements, deliberate, though irregular speech, and occasional freaks of manner, such as grow upon men who live alone. Even among the great majority, who most approximate to a common type, there is a lack of common characteristics."

It is an ingenious summary, but somewhat over-coloured. Oxford has clearly, we think, an advantage in being more closely in touch with the world of London, and thus able to put more of her men into suitable places. When Jowett, as it was said, made his drawing-room a suburb of London, he did much for the future of the Oxonian; and another strong man of the great world, Cecil Rhodes, if he thought little of the ability of Oxford dons for finance, thought highly of the possibilities of their pupils as rulers of Empire. Still, we should hardly describe the modern Oxonian as brisk.

Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson thinks, "studies philosophy less, yet breeds more philosophy than the sister University," and he accounts for the absence of disturbances, as compared with what he hears about Oxford, by contrasting the attitude of the Dons towards the men at each University respectively:

"Discipline was maintained by a system of mutual toleration. The dons and ourselves kept to our separate worlds, and, as long as a reasonable standard of conduct was maintained on both sides, did not interfere with one another."

There is a chapter on Trinity, which is said on account of its size to produce "a variety of types, but none especially distinctive of itself"; and the rest of the University is lumped together under the head of 'The Smaller Colleges.' On the former we may remark that the legend that the cook of Trinity drove his carriage and pair belongs to a time long before Mr. Tennyson's, when the cook farmed the college kitchens and was reported to surpass the Master in wealth and to vie with him in importance. In an earlier chapter, moreover, we remark with some regret that, if Mr. Tennyson "scait son Rabelais," he does not know his Gunning, for the words "when the dignitaries of the University used to jolt home in their coaches from tenants' dinners, singing strange songs and tangled in uncouth embraces," prove

him to have imperfectly remembered a famous incident.

From his account of the smaller Colleges we extract a remark which is noteworthy:

"I should say there is no College in Cambridge where it is not possible for a good manager (who has not to keep himself in vacation) to live the conventional life with comparative comfort on 180*l.* to 200*l.* a year." In view of many absurd statements about University extravagance these words deserve attention.

Mr. Tennyson discourses modestly and pleasantly about the Dons. He is quite right in saying that the undergraduate really knows little of them.

"Their interests [he says] are not ours, and any attempt at real comradeship is apt to proceed from an immaturity of mind which renders the possessor unfit for any position of responsibility, or from a calculated insincerity which is at once suspected of jesuitical objects. A don without a spicie of humanity is useless, but one who forces his humanity upon us forfeits his advantages."

As Mr. Tennyson hints, "the greatest scholars are often the most incompetent teachers," and college authorities have not always the courage to realize this. They force a young man on a teacher whom at best he can only respect for an incomunicable gift, while he mildly enjoys, perhaps, his association with a famous man.

The chapter on 'Cambridge Characters' is one of the best in the book. The author deals with the men he knew personally, and sketches them with sufficient insight to make them recognizable, but without the slightest flavour of malice. The chapters on 'Work' and 'Play' are also characteristic, and—the former especially—reflect the author's own experiences. But we should say that Mr. Tennyson was happiest in Cambridge during the Long Vacation. The easy familiarity which it engendered, the games with their absence of fierce competition, the pleasant evenings by the river, the little expeditions, the unexpected friendships formed in the half-empty College—all had their charm for the writer, as they have had for many Cambridge men.

We commend Mr. Tennyson for describing University life as it is, and not as it should be. His book is literally a "Cambridge from within"—the Cambridge of his own experience.

"Minds [he writes] bred to other ideals may find it irritating. To experience gained in other circumstances much may appear untrue; but if it comes honestly and spontaneously to the pen's point, it will satisfy the only law to which the nature of our object can require it to conform. For, where experience at its clearest was unordered and inarticulate, it would be vain to aim at absolute truth—presumptuous to hope for perfect expression."

Our quotations from Mr. Tennyson's work will, we hope, establish one point—that he writes in a style not unworthy of the name he bears. We may add that Mr. Harry Morley's illustrations are artistic and pleasing, though Clare Bridge seems to have lost some of its grace.

*The Immovable East: Studies of the People and Customs of Palestine.* By Philip J. Baldensperger. Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by Frederic Lees. (Pitman & Sons.)

Of the multitude of books that have been written upon Palestine, very few have dealt at all particularly with the fellâhin; and none so intimately, with such certain knowledge, as the work before us. The European residents in Palestine now lead practically the same life which they would lead in Europe. It was not so with the settlers of a bygone day. Few and scattered, they were forced to live in close relations with the natives of the country; and their children, growing up among the fellâhin, acquired two minds—the Oriental and the European. To these children of the early European settlers, who were most of them missionaries of some kind or another, we owe already most of what we know concerning the fellâh of Palestine. Mr. Hanauer's 'Folk-Lore of the Holy Land,' for example, though not devoted to the subject, is full of interest in that respect. But nothing so intimate has yet appeared upon the subject as this book by Mr. Philip Baldensperger, son of that Henry Baldensperger, of Baldenheim, Alsacia, who was sent to Jerusalem in 1848 as a missionary of the Basel Spittler Mission, and afterwards restored the famous gardens of Urtâs (the "Hortus Conclusus" of the Crusading monks of Bethlehem).

The author's opening picture of "the Grey Trio" of Palestine—"the grey-clad archaic Fellahin, the grey ruins on every ancient site and the grey, quick-moving Haradin" (pl. of Hardôn, a kind of lizard)—is very telling; for the life of the fellâh does seem, indeed, as unconscious as that of the lizard, as immutable as that of stones. That he existed exactly as he is at present before Joshua took Jericho, and is, in fact, the ancient Perizzite (villager), the present writer agrees with Mr. Baldensperger:—

"There was no place in the new Israelitic nation for the ambitious Amorite or the warlike Hittite, and the only wish of the Perizzite was to live in peace in the home of his forefathers, carrying on traditions, cementing his attachment to the soil, sacrificing in the Makam, or High Place or Wely, going to every green tree,—in short, continuing the old forms of worship, praying to the presiding genius, with a slight change, sometimes, in the name, but caring little whether it was before a statue of some Baal or an invisible one called Sidna 'Ali or Sheykh 'Alem."

But though Mr. Baldensperger is extremely interesting when indulging in such historical speculations and analogies, for which he is besides well qualified, he is even more so when he writes of his own experience and in his proper person. His adventures in the Jordan valley in 1874—when the plodding fellâhin, himself among them, were confronted with the Arabs of the desert—are to us far more delightful and not less instructive than the stories where he turns himself into a dog to make us realize the life of dogs in town

and village, or teaches by the intermediary of stilted fiction.

"In Lydda it was easier to pass unnoticed than in Gaza, where the darker Philistio-Egyptian population formed a striking contrast to people of our fair complexion."

That sentence, in the mouth of a Mohammedan of Hebron, is typical of many others which occur in Mr. Baldensperger's made-up stories. Yet these deserve the close attention of the student, since they abound in information nowhere else to be obtained. The animal fables, Arab compliments, and many songs included are of lasting value.

It is a pity that the author did not consult some competent Orientalist before committing himself to a system of transliteration which is calculated to exasperate the learned. The present writer, though acquainted with the language of the fellâhin, has often been puzzled to decipher well-known phrases. Further, the author's rendering of Arabic expressions is seldom literal. Notes might well have been provided, for the service no less of the student than the general reader. The best of Arabic scholars might be puzzled by the line

'Ami, 'Ami ba'd 'Amak,

translated

Uncle, uncle, dear uncle!

Literally, it should be

Uncle, uncle, after thy uncle.

It might have been explained that people all through Syria use "After me!" as a form of compliment, meaning "May you live long after me!" and also, that, as there is no one word for nephew in Arabic, the word for uncle is applied indiscriminately to both uncle and nephew, so that the Arabic line would mean: "O Uncle, Uncle (I pray to God you may live long) after your nephew!"

This is only one out of hundreds of instances where Mr. Baldensperger's quotations are certain to perplex the uninitiated; but to those who know already something of the people and the life described there is no book we should recommend more strongly, to enlarge their knowledge. We hope that Mr. Baldensperger will one day give the world a study containing nothing but his personal experience in Southern Palestine.

The work is provided with a good Index, and is illustrated with photographs.

*Helen Redeemed, and Other Poems.* By Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. HEWLETT'S new volume of poems presents no such interesting metrical problem as did his 'Agonists.' In the latter he was a daring innovator who suggested curious possibilities in the development of English verse. The reader was led on to pleasing speculations concerning a transitional movement in structures and rhythms that might or might not afford an analogy to the elusive transition from quantity to accent in the 'Pervigilium Veneris.' On these grounds 'The Agonists' called for respectful consideration

and an open mind on the part of the critic, however much he might, out of loyalty to established forms, be inclined to question certain manifestations of the method. In 'Helen Redeemed,' however, Mr. Hewlett has been content to return to the English rhymed pentameter, with free use of the extra syllable and frequent elision. Having resorted to convention, by convention (it would seem) he must be judged; for the form is known in its perfection, and of that perfection music is the essence. It is just in this very quality of music that Mr. Hewlett's new poem seems to us to fail. His scansion is difficult, often almost impossible, unless the caesura is forced out of all propriety. A line that does not reveal its rhythm naturally at the first reading is obviously unsatisfactory, and this is too often the case. The metre halts; we turn back, and discover with some pains that a lengthy pause or a harsh stress at an unexpected place gives some semblance of a proper fall. Such lines as—

Which, coursing Ida, leaves ruin behind,  
or Lightly and feverishly with quick frown,

His food-searching by hint of unknown snare,  
seem almost past mending, even by the  
most ingenious adjustment of pause and  
accent. Nor do they contain any hint  
of new and profitable method.

In the carrying over of the sense, too, from line to line the result is frequently unfortunate, e.g.:—

Like as the sweet free air, when maids the doors  
And windows open wide, wanders the floors  
And all the passage ways about the house.

Had the discords of 'Helen Redeemed' shown any kinship with the discords of a Strauss, they might have been justified. But here there seems to be no atoning resolution, only a struggle after strength that, when it is not repellent, is merely bizarre and sometimes uncouth. So admirable an artist as Mr. Hewlett must not forget that the cause of established metrical form was never more completely defended and vindicated than by the rebellious Swinburne in one of his last essays.

As for the content of the poem, it succeeds as a story, because Mr. Hewlett is first of all a master of the novel. He has evidently gone to the third book of the 'Iliad' for the psychology of Helen. Helen's weariness of Paris, and her desire to return to the arms of Menelaus supply the motive of the piece. She works out her redemption by betraying her ravisher into the hands of the Greeks, and thereby, it would seem, she is purified and restored to a virgin estate. We have seen something like this paradox stated categorically in other recent verse, but it is not altogether easy to support, except in a mood of ultra-precision. It is, further, quite out of the Homeric key, and, although this is a modern continuation of the story, the reader, at the risk of being hopelessly old-fashioned, is inclined to ask that such imitations shall be free from incongruity. Even in small details of phrase such boldness becomes obtrusive. When Helen

describes herself as a "palimpsest," it is impossible to escape the sense of anachronism. It is as daring as the "flash in the pan" metaphor in the Minoan 'Agonists.' 'Helen Redeemed' might, as a prose episode, have come from Mr. Hewlett's hand a living, a brilliant, and a suggestive creation. As it is, it satisfies neither as poetry nor as prose.

Of the other pieces there is not much to be said. 'Hypsipyple,' written in a lighter metre, does not rise beyond a certain Alexandrian prettiness. No line or set of lines compels quotation. 'Oreithyia' has a breezy swiftness that lifts it into appropriateness. The last stanza, not itself above mediocrity, is saved by one line:—

Oreithyia, by the North Wind carried  
To stormy Thrace, think of how you tarried  
And let him woo and wed? "Ah, no, for now  
He's kissed all Athens from my open brow.  
I am the Wind's wife, wooed and won and married."

Late in the volume we learn that 'Helen Redeemed' was originally conceived as a drama, of which one scene, 'The Argive Women,' is here preserved. The fragment is graceful enough, but holds little promise of drama. It suggests a Shavian "conversation" in the Homeric age, but beyond that we refrain from judging unfinished work. It is not a grateful task to censure a writer of such accomplishment, but Mr. Hewlett might, we suggest, re-read his Horace, "et male tornatos incidi reddere versus." In one line we hear of Homer's "nodded approbation"—surely, if one comes to think of it, a doubtful compliment

*A Montessori Mother.* By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. With an Introduction by Edmond Holmes. (Constable & Co.)

It would be doing less than justice to Mrs. Fisher to say that her chief qualification for writing this book is her enthusiastic readiness to accept Madame Montessori's methods, for at times she shows a shrewd grasp of the problems involved and the principles underlying them. It would, however, be fair to say that this represents the main point of view of her book, which does not, indeed, seek to add anything either to the theoretical or practical study of the question, but rather to bring the Montessori methods before the average parent. As such the book has a useful purpose, for it is probable that the point of view of Madame Montessori is more important than any system or theory which is founded on it. The book is designed for American readers, but, as far as England is concerned, it is safe to say that the criticism underlying it is perhaps more valid when applied to the parent than to present-day schools. Especially is this the case with the insistence on giving full responsibility within its faculties to each child. It is the parent rather than the school who needs to be reminded that each child has to learn to do for itself, and that to do too much for it is to hamper its full growth and self-control. The class of sixty children

in our elementary schools, for instance, is in itself a sufficient corrective of any tendency to do everything for each one. Prof. Sadler has compared certain types of educational opinion with the criticism underlying the Post-Impressionist movement, and the analogy can be pushed far in regard to Madame Montessori's work. There is the genius of the original founders as executants; there are the invaluable incidental discoveries, such as the use of the tactile sense in education, and those concerning the analysis and refraction of light in painting; there is the soundness of much of the destructive criticism of present-day methods; but we feel in each case the doubtfulness of the underlying theory. In the case of the Montessori schools, we are apt, beneath the glamour of the success they have achieved, to forget that they are still confessedly in the experimental stage. It is interesting to consider how far the new theories are really new, and how much consists of matter common to all sound educational thought, but intensified by the light of the magnetic personality which presents it. The new theory centres round the question of interest, and the training of the growing senses by habit and use, and by means of devices specially adapted for their purpose; but this is by no means new. The motto "learn by doing" has been among the "small change" of educational theorists for many years. Mrs. Fisher sums up her survey in two sentences: "There is no smallest item in the Montessori training which is intended to merely amuse the child," and "He will not pay the least attention to anything that is not suitable to him."

The Montessori system presupposes a spontaneous interest in the child, but it appears open to doubt how far such interest will of necessity be aroused in the direction most necessary to the growing organism. For instance, Mrs. Fisher supposes that the joy of balancing on the top of an iron fence represents a desire in the infant mind for equilibrium, which would be equally satisfied by a plank on the ground. To this there are two objections. In the first place, the element of danger, or even what some psychologists have called contrariety, comes into play, just as in mountaineering the particular straining and stretching of the limbs would not give the same delight if practised on a series of stones placed on the ground. In the second place, it is probable that the spontaneous desire is more truly for doing in the abstract. The active doing rather than the passive being taught would be recognized by every psychologist as the true basis of education, and in so far as this is recognized the adherents of the new system would not differ from the modern Froebelian. In a word, the child cannot be left infallibly to select that form of doing which is suitable for it, and it appears perfectly legitimate for the adult to direct the channel of such doing. One of Mrs. Fisher's illustrations of the right and the wrong way of dealing with children is

that it is right to let the child hold the adult, rather than the adult hold the child, in swinging games, so that the immature brain may let go when the exercise becomes a strain. Apart from the fact that there is here some confusion between strain and overstrain, is it certain that the child is the best judge of the actions that will result in strain? And is not the directing of effort into duly ordered channels an end in itself? The Montessori teacher might say with Mr. Bernard Shaw that "the vilest abortionist is he who attempts to mould a child's character." But such an attitude is inconsistent with the sentence we have quoted above, which shows how elaborately the Montessori apparatus is designed to mould the child, and the "abortionist" would deserve that title none the less from the fact that he does his moulding by stealth.

But, after all, the main thing is that this training of the senses, which has been preached for years, is being magnificently put into practice, in a way that a hundred psychologists would never have been able to accomplish. We may cavil at the extreme claims made for it, and we may feel that the exponents of the new system do less than justice to the splendid work that has been accomplished in some of the London infant schools; but we must never forget that the example of these few Italian schools is permeating classes which had never dreamt of the new education, with its conception of the freedom of childhood, and its orderly growth on psychological lines. As showing from personal experience the force of this great example Mrs. Fisher's book is welcome. We are sorry to end on a note of complaint, but the Index is wholly inadequate.

*A Little Tour in India.* By R. Palmer. (Arnold.)

THIS is the first work from the pen of a member of a well-known family, and when the influences which surround Mr. Palmer are borne in mind, it will be admitted that he is reasonably independent in his views. He does not unduly lean to the reforms of Lord Morley, but he puts the case against Lord Curzon frankly, and says that the ex-Viceroy "was known to have his knife into the Bengalis." After considering whether Lord Curzon made his change only for the sake of administrative efficiency or partly from political motives, he comes to the conclusion that the latest arrangement is demonstrably more efficient than the old.

The letters sent home which make the book have not been "touched-up" for the press. Their style is bright and clear, but a little revision might have spared us such repetition as may be found on pp. 38 and 55.

Mr. Palmer was in India for the Durbar, and he travelled widely, studied many questions with care, and often went "slumming" in order to see for himself

how the poor live. Many will think him right when he says that at the time of Lord Morley's reforms the Indian Government made a mistake in not putting any of the most important natives on to the Executive Councils. They "appointed in each case a 'safe' and useless man, and then complained that the Native Member of Council was no use. .... If Bombay had appointed Gokhale, the ablest man (they say) of any colour in India, he might have done a tremendous lot." Mr. Palmer believes that Indians are usually not competent administrators; but he says that the few good men ought to be used instead of being driven into opposition.

His view that the Indian Civil Service owes its excellence to primogeniture is, perhaps, a little out of date; but he treats with fairness the case of the Indians for a larger share in the Civil Service, and says that it is foolish for us to consider ourselves above criticism, for "a lot of the Indian criticism is good."

There is a suggestion in one place that the Goanese desire to become British subjects; and we should have liked fuller details of the statement that our people have been "trying to buy Pondicherry."

Mr. Palmer has enlivened his book with many amusing tales; and when he is talking of the Jains, whose best-known characteristic is that they will kill no animal—not even a snake or a flea—he mentions that once he met about fifty Jain women carrying wet canvas bags, and, on asking what they were doing, found that they were removing all the fish from a dry pond ten miles away to another place where there was water.

Of the Hindu we are incidentally told that he is almost incapable of telling the truth, unless he is holding a cow's tail, and even then you cannot be sure of him.

We have no monopoly in this country in the matter of grumbling, and Mr. Palmer writes of one man who "croaked over the growth of luxury....in quite a homely way. In the good old days they only wore a loin-cloth; now the extravagant young dogs nearly all wear a shirt."

Tourists who are making a first trip may read Mr. Palmer with advantage, and they may like to note that he estimates the cost of travelling and living at something like 27s. a day.

*La France de Demain.* Par Charles Heyraud. Préface de M. Henri Joly. (Paris, Perrin.)

In spite of its attractive title we find this book a little dull. It bears the imprimatur of the Roman Catholic Church, and appears to suffer from having been written in order to secure that special privilege. M. Heyraud has put forward a great many interesting facts and arguments, but his method of reasoning is weakened by his inability to see any good in France or any hope for her future apart from the teaching of his Church.

He gives a striking account of the conditions under which shop assistants work, and the way in which many of them live. There is a strong attack on the rich for the fashion in which they pass their lives and for their thoughtlessness with regard to the poor, and on wealthy women for their dress. Many of M. Heyraud's statements might be applied to our own country. It is as true here as it is in France that in recent years a good deal has been done for the labouring classes, but that is no mitigation of the charge that the young people who work in shops have been unduly forgotten; and M. Heyraud wants his readers to remember that shop assistants labour under conditions which too often lead to their occupying the worst place in statistics relating to tuberculosis.

M. Heyraud's examination of the question of strikes throws little new light on that subject, for he only generalizes, and offers no clear advice as to what should take the place of trade unions and strikes.

In a chapter on 'The Family' we are not surprised to find much about the nightmare of depopulation; and certainly M. Heyraud's statistics and facts (though in no way new) ought to make his fellow-countrymen pause and think. Depopulation may be regarded as an invitation to a foreign invader; yet they may recall the fact that the fall in the birth-rate is making people anxious not only in France, but also in other countries close to France, though it is a far more serious question in new lands across the seas.

Education is dealt with on lines acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church. Theatres, novels, and a section of the press are equally condemned: we note that even 'Sherlock Holmes' (widely read in France) is not spared, but treated as being as dangerous in one way as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Zola are in other ways. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle suffers in distinguished company.

Socialism is regarded as "a robbery of all the riches of a people"; and while he talks of Socialists, M. Heyraud seems, on the whole, to agree with Proudhon's words:

"Fraternité ! frère, tant qu'il vous plaira, pourvu que je sois le grand frère et vous le petit ! Pourvu que la société, notre mère commune, honore ma primogénéiture et mes services, en doublant ma portion."

One is almost tempted to find comfort in this picture drawn by an earnest man who wishes well to his own people. It shows that France has her share of pessimists. Page after page is filled with "shocking examples"; but some are a little trivial, and we feel that it might be difficult to authenticate others. On the whole, we prefer the more cheering note which finishes an early chapter: "Les méchants et leurs œuvres criminelles passeront. La France survivra."

English names are misspelt, as is usual in French books; and that of General Gallifet has gone wrong once again. We do not know why Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., is called "the fourth member of the Labour party."

*A Source-Book of Ancient History.* By George Willis and Lillie Shaw Botsford. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. BOTSFORD is a very diligent popularizer of ancient history whose work we have previously noticed in these columns. Having published a handbook on the 'History of the Ancient World' (noticed in *Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1911), well suited for those Americans who are in a great hurry to acquire a sufficient education, he now adds a companion volume, a selection in English of the ancient sources from which our ordinary historical knowledge is derived. He includes inscriptions, classical poetry, passages from the Bible, creeds, and bits of philosophy, but tells us in his Preface that "historical criticism, involving the careful weighing of evidence, and the valuation of the reliability of authors and documents, is an exceedingly complex and difficult work, which must in the main be reserved for students of University grade."

That he expects the readers of this book to be below that grade appears clearly from the questions for self-examination appended to each short chapter. Among them we find: Who was Herodotus? Who was Plato? Where is the book called Exodus found? Who was Ezekiel, and what did he write? What are the main beliefs of the Nicene Creed? &c. It is evident that students who require to have such questions suggested to them can have nothing to say to the question of sources, or of criticism of them, but should be content to read Prof. Botsford's handbook and swallow it as gospel. The assumed ignorance of the Bible throws an unpleasant light on the training of American children. If we were asked for what sort of schoolboy or student this book would be suitable in Europe, we should be at a loss to answer.

As for the actual selections, they are made with good sense and with a wide outlook; and care has been taken to make the translations good and clear. The reader is evidently assumed to be ignorant of all languages except English. There are very brief notes, for the most part accurate, but we make a few suggestions for another edition, if it be required. At the very outset we learn that the Nile flows in a straight line to the north, and that the Delta is formed by the sea and the two streams of the (divided) river. Now the Nile does not flow in a straight line, but in a most sinuous course, as any one who has sailed up it in a dahabiyyah knows well. It is only very small maps that make it look like a straight line. Nor does it divide into two streams only: the ancients counted seven mouths of the Nile. Prof. Botsford inclines to the belief that the poems of Homer were preserved orally for a long time, though he mentions the opposite view. We think all the recent evidence tends to prove the early use of writing in Greece, probably before the Homeric poems, and perhaps not in Phoenician script. He calls Euripides the Shakespeare of Athens, a judgment at which we do not wonder, though we cannot endorse it. When citing Aristotle's 'Politics' on the proper conditions of founding a new city, he should not have omitted the famous

chapter in Hippocrates on the same topic. We know Caesar as the author of the 'War in Gaul,' but is it certain that he wrote the sequel on the *Civil War*, which the Professor attributes to him? We also think that, in a book of sources, Prof. Milligan's superficial *florilegium* from the Greek papyri is an odd work to cite. Surely we should have been told who first deciphered and published them. But complete accuracy is probably too much to expect in so vast a field. No mention is made of the fact that the Behistun inscription is in three tongues, nor is the distinction between Babylonian and Assyrian texts made clear in the selections.

It is, indeed, doubtful to us whether the fashion of giving young and uneducated students these handbooks which skim over the world's history is not a bad fashion, and a hollow substitute for sound historical knowledge. A careful reading of Herodotus's History, in English, with good notes, would teach any intelligent youth more about real history than a dozen compendiums and abstracts, and books with questions and exercises to help him. These remarks are directed against the fashion, not against the author (or authors) of the present work, which shows wide learning and much diligence.

*The Woman Movement.* By Ellen Key.  
With an Introduction by Havelock Ellis. (Putnam's Sons.)

It is unfortunate that the English version of Ellen Key's survey of the Woman Movement should be deficient both in clearness and accuracy. Thus of marriage in the harvest-time of Lutheran teaching we are told: "To the man who had chosen her the wife bore children by the dozen and threescore." In other places we read: "In England only one out of eight children is nursed"; "In Europe are no women ministers to my knowledge"; and—in a foot-note—"Next to the textile industry the tobacco industry employs most women." But the book is one which depends not so much for its value on any statements of fact as on the quality of the sibylline utterances for which the author is famous. She dwells so much in the future that the turmoil of to-day in which we find ourselves seems viewed in her mind as a past crowned with achievement. We see her content with all artificial barriers to the careers of women being removed; stirred to protest at the school of thought which encourages directly remunerative employment on the part of mothers; as ready to sympathize with man debarred by economic reasons from marriage as she is prompt to point out how much worse his position would be if his sisters did not earn their own bread. But when she speaks of the young girls of to-day as "penetrated by the Nietzschean idea that marriage is the combined will of two people to create a new being greater than themselves," and of the higher development of mankind as being the young man's "creative desire," we feel that in the rapidity of its

advancing thought along these lines there is a wide gulf between Scandinavia and England. Yet we are faced with the anomaly that in Ellen Key's country "the married woman is still always a minor; if no marriage settlement is made, the husband has the right to dispose of the wife's property; he has control of their common possessions; he can restrict her freedom of work." Conservative England is outdone here in the maintenance of paternal right!

Can the position of women in any country be estimated by the laws on the statute book? Though our author believes that so long as the law treats women as one race, men as another, there will be a Woman Question, her answer is in the negative.

She finds the heart of the opposition to the Woman Movement in the fact that, compared with the average woman of fifty years ago, the average woman of to-day is more full of vitality and adaptability, more individually developed, more beneficial socially. "But since the average man in the meantime has undergone no comparable development, he is estranged, and repudiates a movement which, directly or indirectly, makes such great demands on his own higher spiritual qualities."

Always with her eyes fixed on the next great advance in emancipation—the claim for "the right and freedom of the child, which will be the unconditional result of the victory of the Woman and the Labour Movements"—this unorthodox seer, with her unsacramental ideas of marriage and belief in an eternal life lived in and through heirs of the flesh, pleads earnestly for the guarding and cultivation of those qualities and capacities which women have gained as home-makers and child-bearers. In its inception the movement could gather strength only by combating the prejudice that women are incapable of the same kind of activity as man; but the feminists who still cherish the desire to prove themselves as masculine as men are few in numbers, if potent in attracting attention.

*Indexes to the Ancient Testimentary Records of Westminster.* By Arthur Meredyth Burke. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

ANCIENT wills are of such obvious importance to the topographer, the biographer, and the philologist, as well as to the family historian, that the dry business of compiling an index to testamentary documents of past centuries is always praiseworthy. But this volume is no ordinary index to a group of such personal documents. Mr. Burke has accomplished a work of genuine historical and literary importance. A rare amount of information of national value is compressed into the few pages of the Introduction, and not a little of it is novel, while it relates to a district which may be termed the nursery ground of English history, and the death-place of generations of the nation's worthies.

Although there are references to the boundaries of Westminster as early as the tenth century, it was not until the year 1222 that these limits were authoritatively declared. It was in that year decreed by the Cardinal Archbishop Stephen Langton and four other papal assessors, as the result of an arbitration between the Abbot and the Bishop of London, that the monastery with its precincts and those of St. Margaret's Church, and the whole parish of St. Margaret and all its chapels, together with all clerks and laymen dwelling therein, were to be entirely free from the authority of the See of London, and to be directly subject to the Roman Court. The exact delineation of the boundaries, as set forth in this award, shows that the exempt jurisdiction of the Abbey comprised an area co-extensive with the area of the present parishes of St. Margaret, St. John the Evangelist, St. George, Hanover Square, St. James, Piccadilly, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Paul, Covent Garden, and St. Anne, Soho, together with the *villæ* of Knightsbridge, Westbourne, and Paddington. In other words, this large area, as shown upon a map, was bounded (exclusive of the *villæ*) on the north by Oxford Street, and continued round Covent Garden to Waterloo Bridge; on the east and south it was bounded by the Thames, from Waterloo Bridge to the confines of Chelsea Hospital; and thence westward it followed the unseen Ranelagh Sewer, passing between Belgrave and Lowndes Squares, and crossing the Knightsbridge Road to the exit of the Serpentine River. Following the course of the Serpentine, the great parish of St. Margaret embraced the whole of Hyde Park and a slice of Kensington Gardens, until it reached the further limits of the northern boundary on the Uxbridge Road.

Mr. Burke corrects an error that has hitherto been made by many writers as to the extent of this ancient exempt jurisdiction. It was started in an article in vol. xxvi. of *Archæologia*, in 1835, and has been widely followed. The *aqua de Tyburne* of the 1222 document, as forming the western boundary of St. Margaret's parish, was assumed to be identical with the Tyburn Brook of modern topography, whereas it is really identical with the rivulet that became known as the Westbourne. The exempt jurisdiction was increased in 1504, when the Abbey acquired the College of St. Martin le Grand with four of its Essex prebends.

The extant testamentary records of Westminster indexed by Mr. Burke consist of three distinct series of documents: (1) the miscellaneous testamentary records preserved in the muniment room of the Abbey, extending from 1228 to 1700; (2) the testamentary records of the Peculiar Court, from 1504 to 1700; and (3) the Westminster wills and administrations preserved amongst the records of the Consistory Court of London, from 1540 to 1556. There are about 10,500 entries.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Caldecott (W. Shaw), SYNTHETIC STUDIES IN SCRIPTURE,** with an Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Durham, Foreword by Harold M. Weiner, 2/6 net. R. Scott

The author, an architect, has done good work before on the history and structure of the Tabernacle, Solomon's Temple, and the second Temple in Jerusalem. This new book is a series of rather scrappy essays. Their purpose is constructive rather than analytic, but the writer is obviously combating much of modern Old Testament criticism in the hope of promoting a return to a more conservative interpretation of the Bible. He ranges from studies in the life of Christ and 'The Official Relations of Peter and Paul' to an examination of the age of the Judges, the statistics of the numbers of the Exodus, and the day of the Crucifixion. In every chapter he has something interesting as well as challenging to say, and his style is simple and direct, but he does not back his statements with sufficient evidence. He is sure, on the interesting authority of a learned Indian judge, that "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil" means "Alexander the bronze-dealer laid the information against me," and therefore brought about St. Paul's martyrdom. He tells us that St. Peter and St. Paul were never intimate, and that their quarrel was not healed until the former, in his Second Epistle, made a late *amende*. We are unable for various reasons to believe that St. Paul was the real author of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Here we are told that he published it anonymously because, being unpopular in Jerusalem, he was anxious that the Jewish Christians should read what was written before they heard the writer's name.

**First Book of Samuel,** Revised Version, edited, with Introduction and Notes, for the Use of Schools, by W. O. E. Oesterley, 1/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The object of the little series of commentaries to which the present volume belongs is to provide young students with an explanation of the Revised Version, while giving them the fruits of modern scholarship. The notes to the present edition are well done, and the Introduction is brief and to the point.

**Haig (Elizabeth), THE FLORAL SYMBOLISM OF THE GREAT MASTERS,** 6/- net.

Kegan Paul

The author's aim is to set forth the system of flower symbolism employed by the great masters of sacred art, and to identify the exact significance of each blossom or fruit used by representative painters to elucidate the divine mysteries. The work has been thoroughly done, and the results of the author's research make interesting reading, especially to those who are more concerned with the idea which inspires a picture than its workmanship. A number of full-page plates enhance the attractiveness of the text.

**Jevons (F. B.), COMPARATIVE RELIGION,** "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/- net.

Cambridge University Press

"Comparative Religion" is a phrase which seems to have grown into use lately to replace the old-fashioned "science of religions" introduced by Max Müller. Whether it means any more than the study of religions by the comparative method may

be doubted; but Prof. Jevons is one of its professed exponents, and his little book on the subject is welcome. His mode of dealing with it is to divide it into the successive heads of 'Sacrifice,' 'Magic,' 'Ancestor-Worship,' and 'The Future Life,' and then to go straight into the description of religions like Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Monotheism. In his chapter on 'Magic' he seems to labour under some confusion of thought, as he cannot bring himself to admit that magic is distinguished from religion by its different standpoint, inasmuch as it teaches man to compel rather than to propitiate the spiritual powers. As for its "compromising" with religion in Egypt and Babylonia, this seems only to be one instance of a phenomenon present in nearly all religions, wherein each in turn borrows the weapons of that which it supplants or to which it is actively opposed. This was noticed long ago by Macaulay with regard to Catholicism and the German Reformation, and was compared by him to the struggle between Hamlet and Laertes.

This, however, is the only criticism we are inclined to make upon the book, which should form, as it is evidently intended to do, a useful and readable introduction to the subject for beginners.

**Life of Porphyry, Bishop of Gaza, by Mark the Deacon,** translated, with Introduction and Notes, by G. F. Hill, 3/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Hill's translation is based on the Greek text published in the Teubner series by the members of the Bonn Philological Society in 1895. His able Introduction deals with the history of the city of Gaza (in which most of the events related by Mark the Deacon took place), and he shows how hard a struggle it was for Christianity to gain a footing in that stronghold of the Philistines. Gaza was, as a matter of fact, one of the last places to fall before the advance of the new religion. It is the story of that fall which is recorded in Mark's narrative. The notes are rather supplementary than critical, but they serve their purpose in the further elucidation of the text.

**Morgan (G. Campbell), THE TEACHING OF CHRIST,** 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

A series of meditations on the words of Jesus concerning 'Personalities,' 'Sin and Salvation,' and the 'Kingdom of God.' The author writes in a trenchant style that claims attention; he neither criticizes his subject nor enters into controversial discussions, but addresses himself simply to the believer in Christ who wishes to study Christ's teaching.

**Murby's Larger Scripture Manuals:** ST. MARK, with Introduction, Maps, and Explanatory Notes especially intended for the Use of Schools and Theological Students, by Charles Knapp, 1/6

A careful analytic study of the text of St. Mark's Gospel, together with a scholarly Introduction which sums up the results of modern study and research concerning the times of our Lord and the origin of the Gospel narrative. The volume is the first of a series designed for the use of teachers, theological students, and the upper forms in schools.

**Ottley (Robert Lawrence), THE RULE OF LIFE AND LOVE,** an Exposition of the Ten Commandments, 5/- net. R. Scott

This work is the second of a series of three which Canon Ottley has undertaken for the "Library of Historic Theology," edited by the Rev. Wm. C. Piercy. The Commandments are considered collectively and separately in the light of history and modern

thought, and the book will be of value to students of divinity.

**Spender (Constance), SIMPLE SPIRITUAL TRUTHS,** 4d. Wells Gardner

The author deals with various aspects of the spiritual life, and treats of such subjects as Conscience, Prayer, and the inner meanings of Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

## Law.

**Every Man's Own Lawyer,** 1913, 6/8 net.

Crosby Lockwood

The current issue of this annual has been brought thoroughly up to date, and the statutes for 1912 have been incorporated. Thus full particulars will be found of the provisions of the Acts concerning National Insurance, Shops, and Criminal Law Amendment.

**Richardson (J. B.), LAW OF COPYRIGHT,** 6/- net.

Jordan

This book is a concise and useful statement of the law of copyright, giving not only a valuable history of the law preceding the Act of 1911, but also, in appendixes, the Orders in Council, rules and regulations which have followed it. The author has wisely rejected the idea of making his book a commentary on the text of the Act, which is relegated to an appendix, and in the body of the work he states what he understands to be its effect, as viewed in the light of the decisions of the law courts. While lengthy legal discussions are avoided, the whole work, including the indispensable Index, is carefully done.

## Poetry.

**Bennet (Edward), IDYLLS OF THE EAST,** 3/- net.

Thackeray

A pleasing note of sincerity runs through these little pieces, nearly all of which are above the average level of contemporary books of verse. There are many lines that we do not like, but many more that we do, such as those to be found in the opening stanzas of the poem which begins

Thy mind is like a little bitter pool.

**Golden Treasury of Australian Verse,** edited by Bertram Stevens, 5/- net.

Sydney, Angus & Robertson;

London, Macmillan

This book, first published in 1906 as 'An Anthology of Australian Verse,' has now been considerably improved by the generous removal of copyright restrictions, and may be regarded as representative of the best short pieces written by Australians or inspired by life in Australia or New Zealand. Those writers who have had an English education surpass, as a rule, the others in technique, and the number of Irish names in the book is notable. To expect Australian verse to dwell specially on local features not known elsewhere is, perhaps, unreasonable, since a good deal of the best English verse bears no particular signs of English scenery. So we welcome the 'Superstites Rosæ' of Richard Rowe, two stanzas which might have come from a graceful epigrammatist in any English-speaking country.

Gordon has four pieces, including 'The Sick Stockrider'; but he is nothing like so good a poet as Henry Kendall, who was greatly encouraged by the comments of *The Athenæum* in the sixties. Kendall died in 1882. *The Sydney Bulletin* was started in 1880, and has done much by its raucous irreverence to give native talent a good hearing. It made the writings of Henry Lawson and A. B. Paterson widely known, as Mr. Stevens points out. Australia has had her difficulties, some natural, some of

her own making, and much of her literature is sombre. We cannot help noticing the short career of many of the writers who figure here, but we learn that those of to-day are, "as a rule, self-reliant and hopeful." Certainly they show a marked advance on the efforts of earlier days. Henry Lawson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. A. H. Adams, and others have written verses strong in colour and national sentiment. The contribution of New Zealand is smaller, but shows distinction. The book would be markedly the poorer without Miss Jessie Mackay and Miss Alice Werner. The latter's "Bannerman of the Dandenong," a story of a ride from devastating fire, is one of the most effective things here.

There are some useful Biographical Notes at the end, and an 'Index to Authors.' In a further edition an 'Index of First Lines' should be added.

**Lawrence (D. H.), LOVE POEMS AND OTHERS,** 5/- net. Duckworth

Mr. Lawrence has something of the quality, so nearly approaching cruelty, which distinguished the 'Insurrections' of Mr. James Stephens, in addition to an exotic fondness for colours and flowers. An exalted and impressive imagery is mixed with metaphors that closely approach bathos:—

Oh Earth, you spinning clod of earth,  
And then you lamp, you lemon-coloured beauty;  
Oh Earth, you rotten apple, rolling downward,..

Audacity is necessary for such effects; this Mr. Lawrence possesses, and he frequently succeeds in producing real beauty from the incongruous materials in which he chooses to work.

**Rodd (Rennell), THE VIOLET CROWN, New Edition.** Arnold

Sir Rennell Rodd here republishes, with a few additions, a volume that first appeared in 1892. 'The Violet Crown' is the work of a man saturated with the love of Greece, and the following lines from 'Hellas' are a fair sample of his spirit and style:—

There may be greener vales and hills  
Less bare to shelter man;  
But still they want the Naiad rills,  
And miss the pipe of Pan.  
There may be other isles as fair,  
And summer seas as blue,  
But then Odysseus touched not there,  
Nor Argos beached her crew.

Dear isles and sea-indentured shore,  
Till songs be no more sung,  
The singers that have gone before  
Will keep your lovers young;  
And man will hymn your haunted skies,  
And seek you holy streams,  
Until the soul of music dies,  
And earth has done with dreams.

The author has some power of description and apt imagery, but his very fluency is a snare. More thought and selection would improve his verse, which is pleasing, but seldom forceful or impressive. We like best 'The Keynote,' 'Ninfa,' and 'Sulla at Athens.'

**Taylor (Frank), THE GALLANT WAY, 2/6 net.** John Murray

An acceptable volume of patriotic poems, many of which have already appeared in various magazines. Both in subject and style the majority show the author to advantage; moreover, they are free from any suspicion of the "jingoism" to which the patriot in verse is apt to tend.

### Bibliography.

**Library, JANUARY, 3/- net.** Moring  
This number opens with a memoir of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, late Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, by his old colleague and schoolfellow Mr. Henry Jenner, which, except for the pages devoted to the legendary family history, is one of the best and most interesting short biographies we have ever read. It is of permanent value,

too, from its account of one of the curious byways of the Oxford Movement—St. Mary's College, Harlow—and of the working of a department of the British Museum which does not often come before the public. Miss Lee's account of Recent Foreign Literature is more than usually interesting and useful. Mr. Plomer gives us the history of a local printer and bookseller at Canterbury in the early part of the eighteenth century. The study of Incunabula occupies three articles, and Mr. Dover Wilson replies to the criticisms on his theory of the authorship of the Marprelate Tracts.

**Reading Public Libraries: A RETROSPECT OF THIRTY YEARS, 1882-1912,** by Wm. H. Greenhough. Reading

An account of the developments that have taken place since the establishment of a public rate-supported library in the borough, thirty years ago.

**Taunton Public Library, SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, for the Year 1912.** Taunton, Goodman

### Philosophy.

**Gorlinsky (Joseph L.), THE EIGHT CHAPTERS OF MAIMONIDES ON ETHICS,** 8/6 net. Frowde

"The Hebrew translation of the 'Sheimonah Perakim' of Maimonides," says Dr. Richard Gottheil in a brief Prefatory Note, "has never been presented in a critical edition." The present volume makes good that defect. The author has carefully examined a number of manuscripts and printed editions, and has also compared the Arabic original throughout, giving in the notes his reasons for accepting or rejecting certain readings. In addition to the Hebrew version an English translation is provided.

**Leadbeater (C. W.), THE HIDDEN SIDE OF THINGS, 2 vols., 12/-**

Adyar, Madras. Theosophical Pub. House  
A good deal of this book has already appeared in the form of articles in *The Theosophist*. It is a study of occultism, and will be of interest only to students of that subject.

### History and Biography.

**Antiquary, Vol. XLVIII., 1912, 7/6**

Elliot Stock  
There are several articles of peculiar interest in this volume of *The Antiquary*, one of which deals at some length with the Ledger Book of Newport, I.W. Mr. Percy G. Stone declares that this old book "owes its origin to the laudably conservative action of the bailiffs of that ancient borough in 1567, who caused all the charters and documents of interest or importance then in their possession to be copied into this ledger book, which they had made for this express purpose." In another interesting article Mr. R. T. Andrews deals with the Charter of Oxhey.

**Fagan (James O.), THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN INDIVIDUALIST,** 5/- net. Constable

"The individualist," says the author, "has a message for the present generation," and it is this message that he seeks to deliver. He describes the individual as the personal—that is to say, the principal—factor in progress of every description. In the United States, with which this book is mainly concerned, adversaries are, we learn, misrepresenting his mission and belittling his importance. Mr. Fagan's object is to state his case by means of a study of the commercial conditions existing in that country, especially on the railways. 'The Riddle of the Railroads' has lately assumed definite shape in this country also, though not quite to the same extent, and in a somewhat

different manner. Students of Labour problems will find much to interest them in this book.

**Hubbard (Arthur John), THE FATE OF EMPIRES,** being an Inquiry into the Stability of Civilization, 6/6 net. Longmans

In the first portion of his work the author discusses the possibility of a permanent civilization, the basis on which it could be founded, and the forces that make either for growth or for decay. Organic advance, he says, is intermittent; a new method or idea is adopted at each stage. He then gives a list of these "methods," and proceeds to a consideration of each individually. In dealing with the methods of reason and instinct he defines the former as the power of drawing inferences, a stage in advance of instinct, in that the latter, knowing nothing beyond the immediate gratification of the inborn impulse, is at the mercy of its immediate surroundings. But reason itself, he says, will in due course be found to be marred by a disability peculiar to itself—a disability that in its turn is only to be made good by the adoption of yet another line of advance. Thus, step by step, he carries his argument on until it arrives at its conclusion, namely, that the method of Religious Motive is the only one capable of furnishing a true and stable civilization. This point he sets out to drive home by historical illustrations drawn from the civilizations of the past, thereby adding still further interest to a highly interesting book.

**MacGowan (J.), HOW ENGLAND SAVED CHINA,** 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

The Rev. J. MacGowan narrates here in stirring language the history of a long crusade against the binding of feet which was carried on at Amoy by his wife and himself. Photographs at pp. 17 and 33 exhibit the deformity resulting from this cruel practice of fourteen centuries, and the establishment of a Heavenly Foot Society. In 1905 the late Empress-Dowager gave public sanction to the reforming movement, and it bids fair to finish its work within a few years.

Another evil custom against which these two devoted missionaries waged unceasing warfare was female infanticide, as practised not by unmarried mothers of the poorer class, but by affluent citizens and members of the official class. There existed a loathsome pond on the outskirts of Amoy where the bodies of the little victims were cast. The missionaries preached in the streets against the practice, and started a system of nursing-homes for the infants brought to them by their converts. Then Chinese men, not themselves Christians, established a Foundling Home to which children from the city and inland places were brought. At one time it had as many as 2,000 on its books. Then a change in public opinion manifested itself. It came to be recognized that the death of baby girls was not in accordance with the teachings of Confucius; and the number of foundlings diminished until the home became empty. The pond was filled up, and on the site was erected by a Chinese committee a hospital for the sick and suffering.

Further benefits conferred on the native population were quinine for malarial fever and European surgery, the latter begun by medical missionaries immediately after the opening of the Five Ports in pursuance of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The results are known to every foreign resident in China. Eye-diseases, rife among the people, were cured by methods hitherto unknown to Chinese doctors. Mr. MacGowan tells a moving story of a lady doctor, living in a densely populated district away from the

coast, who devoted herself to labouring among her own sex, until her health broke down under the strain.

Such are the works that justify English people in sending missionaries to China.

**Ward (G. H. B.), THE TRUTH ABOUT SPAIN,**  
Revised Edition, 7/6 net. Cassell

The author points out that his book has been translated into Spanish, and that, after careful consideration of the criticisms passed on the first edition, he has not found it necessary to modify any of his statements or conclusions. He has brought this edition up to date, dealing outspokenly with the career of Canalejas, cut short by a police-maddened Anarchist in the winter of 1912, the difficulties of the Clerical question, and the advent of Count Romanones as Premier.

**Webb (Sidney and Beatrice), ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT: THE STORY OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY,** 7/6 net. Longmans

This, the fourth volume of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's monumental work on 'Local Government,' has been published, we are told, out of its logical order, and is, in fact, like 'The History of Liquor Licensing in England,' an appendix to the main work. The first volume of the series, 'The Parish and the County,' appeared in 1906 (for review see *Athen.*, Jan. 26, 1907), and was followed in 1908 by 'The Manor and the Borough,' in two volumes. Shortly after the publication of this, the energies of the authors were concentrated on the dissemination of the principles of the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission. When, last year, the task of research was resumed, the volume on Road Administration was found to be so advanced as to justify its immediate completion.

'The Story of the King's Highway,' unlike its predecessors, begins not with the Revolution of 1689, but with the war-chariot of Boadicea, and is "brought down to the motor-omnibus of to-day." A gradual development is shown, uninterrupted by passing events, reflected in the complaints of a thousand travellers, of whom Pepys, Defoe, and Arthur Young are but the best known, and marked only by the coming of Telford and Macadam at one period, and the motor-car at another. The authors, as is their wont, are concerned throughout with the administrative problems of their subject. Only as recently as 1910 has the Government been forced, by the exigencies of motor traffic, to create a Road Board, and so taken a step preliminary to a centralized administration. Even to-day, as the authors point out, the highways are "the only public service which can never be mentioned in the House of Commons."

Masses of corroborative evidence and authorities are cited, and the book bears abundant evidence of the industry and thoroughness we associate with the authors.

### Geography and Travel.

**Bicknell (Ethel E.), PARIS AND HER TREASURES,** 5/- net. Methuen

Miss Ethel Bicknell has written a little book which will be welcome to many who want to see the sights of Paris. It appears to be intended, not for a guide-book, but rather as a supplement to a guide. The main part is arranged in alphabetical order; but this plan is not so useful as the geographical system for any one who wants to open the book in the street, because it leads to an immense number of cross-references. To help the stranger to find his way about Paris there is a good map, though on too small a scale, which will be especially useful for those prepared to travel by the underground railways, but that is all.

The book contains a history of Paris and its architecture, condensed, but interesting and accurate; and the author acknowledges her indebtedness to the late Lady Dilke's book on French architects, from which there are frequent quotations. There are useful notes on many of the less well-known collections and museums, and a good list of restaurants of all classes, though it might easily be more complete. We miss, for instance, the old-fashioned Tour d'Argent, on the left bank, and hope it has not gone the way of nearly all the famous old eating-houses of Paris.

It is curious that in such a book there should be no mention of hotels, and that from a list of works on Paris, guide-books should be excluded; but both omissions are no doubt intentional.

We have tested details in many places, and have found them accurate. There is a useful page on the Marais, and it names all the best things in that quarter, but, being merely a catalogue, it does not treat the subject in so interesting a way as does Hare's 'Paris.'

One section is devoted to the 'Environs of Paris,' and this is an excellent feature which will be appreciated by the tourist who has a little leisure.

The illustrations are charming, but they add to the bulk of the volume, and we are not sure that—as it is intended for the pocket—they are in their place. The printers appear to have been rather short of accents.

**Church (the late Col. George Earl), ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AMERICA,** edited by Clements R. Markham, 10/- net. Chapman & Hall

The author of this book, who was an eminent authority on South America, died before he had completed his task; but the amount of information he had collected, and his eminence as a geographer, justify the publication of his manuscript. The result is a work valuable from both an historical and a geographical point of view, for the author's conclusions on many important matters are, from the nature and extent of his special knowledge, worthy of serious attention. He first gives an account of the Carao race (Caribs), and describes the spread of this formidable tribe over the greater part of South America. Their original home he holds to have been in Paraguay and the country between that region and the sea. The Chiriguano are also notable, a tribe that maintained its independence until quite recent times. The chapter on 'The Eastern Slopes of the Andes' was unfortunately left unfinished at the author's death, but it is interesting as it stands.

**Kendall (Elizabeth), A WAYFARER IN CHINA,**  
Impressions of a Trip across West China and Mongolia, 10/- net. Constable

This is one of the most agreeable books of travel in China that we have met with for a long time. The author has a pleasant and easy style, and presents in a few touches lively pictures of scenery and people. It needs no small amount of enterprise to undertake a journey over almost unbroken tracks in a country where there are no decent inns; where the means of conveyance are confined to half-broken ponies, sedan-chairs, and wheelbarrows; and where food suited to a Western palate is seldom procurable. The difficulties, especially for a lady travelling alone, are enhanced when she knows nothing of the language, and has to rely on an interpreter imperfectly acquainted with her own tongue. But patience, good-humour, liberality, and faithful adherence to agreements with porters and temporary

servants enabled Miss Kendall to triumph over all difficulties. The first part of the journey was rendered easy by the completion of the French railway from Hanoi to Yunnan-fu. From that city as far as Tachienlu she traversed much the same country as the Vicomte d'Ollone, whose 'In Forbidden China' we noticed on August 10th, 1912; but she wisely refrained from attempting to penetrate the mountainous district of the independent Lolas. The map of this part of the journey is admirable.

From Tachienlu the author made her way, over mountains seldom crossed by Europeans, to Ya-chou, but thenceforth she followed well-known routes. She pays a high tribute to the work of missions in China and the effects of Christianity on the natives.

Her estimate of the mothers of China is judicious:

"The Chinese woman perhaps lacks the charm of the Japanese or Indian, but in spite of her many handicaps, she impresses the outsider with her native good sense and forcefulness, and I should expect that even more than the other two she would play a great part in the development of her people when the time comes."

A peculiar merit of the volume is the originality of the illustrations, many of them from photographs taken by the author herself, and inserted each in its appropriate place—not, as often happens, bought from some local photographer, and thrust in here and there without any relation to the text.

**Law (John), INDIAN SNAPSHOTS.** Thacker

This book has already appeared in two editions as 'Glimpses of Hidden India,' but certain chapters have now been omitted, and others added. It has been brought up to date by an account of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and a consideration of the effects produced on India by the Royal visit.

### Sociology.

**Aronson (Hugh), OUR VILLAGE HOMES: PRESENT CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES,** 2/6 net. Murby

Closely attendant on the cry of "Back to the land!" is the question of rural housing. It is one that needs immediate attention. Though the present Housing Acts are a step in the right direction, there is no real driving power behind them to ensure their enforcement. The author gives a lucid exposition of the evils that undoubtedly exist, and suggests some possible remedies, which are entitled to serious consideration. Though we do not see eye to eye with him on every point, his book is a valuable contribution towards the solution of a difficult problem.

**Sociological Review,** JANUARY, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

Two papers read before the Sociological Society find a prominent place in this number. The one, 'Is Insanity on the Increase?' by Prof. F. W. Mott, pathologist to the London County Asylums, is an exhaustive inquiry into the subject of insanity, its causes, both direct and indirect, and the possible remedies. With regard to the last, the author emphasizes the great importance of the study of insanity in its earliest and most curable stage. The other paper, 'Fatigue and Efficiency,' by Miss B. L. Hutchins, is a consideration of a subject dealt with in a book under that title by Miss Josephine Goldmark, which was published last year in America, and is described as the first systematic treatise on the dynamic relation of the worker to the work. Another article in the same issue which will repay perusal is 'The Revival of the Village,' by Mrs. Victor Branford.

**Philology.**

**Descriptive List (A) of Arabic Manuscripts,** acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum since 1894, compiled by A. G. Ellis and Edward Edwards.

**British Museum**  
Brief descriptions of each of the MSS. are supplied, and they are classified in sections according to subjects. Apart from the papyri, the oldest MS. described is the unique Or. 4950, containing two Christian theological works. There is also a fine calligraphic copy of the Koran, written in A.H. 710 for Sultan Ulijäitu.

**Monteverde (R. D.), THE SPANISH LANGUAGE AS NOW SPOKEN AND WRITTEN,** 4/- net.  
Blackie

This book is what it professes to be—a complete theoretical and practical grammar of the Spanish language. Señor Monteverde, a native of Spain and educated in his own country, has resided many years in England, and has had long experience in teaching Spanish. The book is well printed and arranged, and marked throughout by clearness and simplicity. We have tested it here and there, and have nothing but good to say of it. We are struck especially by the chapter on 'Pronunciation,' the section on the 'Neuter Article,' and the chapter on the 'Verbs.' The appendices are valuable, and not least the sections on 'Familiar and Complimentary Phrases' (always somewhat of a stumbling-block to the less gracious Northener) and on 'Commercial Terms.' The Spanish language is becoming every year more important to the business man. We congratulate both the author and the publishers on an admirable guide.

**Prehn (August), A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE GERMAN VOCABULARY,** 3/6

Oxford University Press

The object of this Guide is to effect a saving of time in teaching a German vocabulary by reducing it to a definite system. The vocabularies are divided into sections, each section being subdivided according to subjects. The author's theories have received practical application in his own classrooms, and have stood the test of many years' teaching.

**Sauzé (Rev. William H.), THE ROMANCE OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE,** 4/6 net.

Longmans

The enthusiasm with which this book is manifestly written is sure to communicate itself to most of its readers, and it is to be hoped that in some cases, at any rate, a systematic study of Hebrew will follow. No one will regret having perused the volume, even if it should lead to no further result. The twelve chapters of which the work consists are written throughout in a bright, stimulating, and anecdotal style, and the information conveyed is for the most part acceptable in the best sense of the term. The sections headed 'Translation' and 'The Preacher's Treasury' should be specially interesting to preachers. Some instances of vagueness may be passed over. A slip, however, like that of transcribing the Hebrew פָּנָצֵל by *yishmak* (p. 14) should not have been made. The mistake arose out of the presence of the *sh* sound in the Hebrew word for Messiah, in which the point of the passage lies; but, unfortunately, that word itself is wrongly vocalized in the transcription.

**Year's Work in Classical Studies,** 1912, edited by Leonard Whibley, 2/6 net.

John Murray

An admirable summary which shows how much is being done by classical scholars all

over the world. A chapter on 'Philosophy' appears for the first time, and another on 'Comparative Philology' covers the work of the last five years. Incisive verdicts are not wanting; thus Dr. Farnell says of the author of 'Themis': "Miss Harrison appears always to be the victim of and to victimize the last idea that she accepts; she's apt to run the idea to death, or to reduce it to absurdity which is its death." In 'Roman History' the appearance of the *Journal of Roman Studies* is noted. In 'Greek Palaeography' a plea for better Catalogues is put forward. Important results have been obtained by the excavation of an unusual number of Romano-British sites. The 30th Legion has turned up in a Corbridge inscription, thus justifying Mr. Kipling in his 'Puck of Pook's Hill,' and surprising the experts; but it is suggested that the first X on the stone is either an error or a jest. At Holt, near Wrexham, the tile and pottery works of the 20th Legion have been unearthed.

**Gaelic.**

**Seanchaidh na h-Airigh (THE STORYTELLER OF THE SHIELING),** by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 6d. net.  
Stirling, Mackay

We can say of Mr. MacCormick's short stories, as of the rest of Mr. MacFarlane's editions, that they are instinct with the Gaelic spirit and make good reading, especially for learners who have "a drop of the blood." Whether they would ever be popular in English seems doubtful. The metaphorical use of a few words which produce, simply or in combination, a kaleidoscopic wealth of meanings; the need of a touch of the naturalist's bent to understand the process; the covert allusions in ordinary speech to a subconscious endowment of the folk-lore and legends of a distant past; the love of letting himself go which the usually cautious Highlander feels when the curb is removed; his addiction to sonorous repetition and the piling on of adjectives; and the historical fact that he has been a reciter, and not a reader—all this may prove a stumbling-block to the best-intentioned stranger. A tongue in which "right" is *deas* or "south," and "wrong" is either "north" or "left-handed"; a land where "it is time to go" may still be expressed by "it is time to be steeping the withies" (to soften such rude harness for the much-enduring "garrow"); where the sun is feminine and the moon is masculine, must disconcert the average reader.

Since Alasdair MacMhaighsteir wrote 'Birlinn Chlann-Raonuill' Highland bards have been eloquent on the subject of the sea; and these "shieling" stories are largely nautical. In the first the hero (now a shepherd) tells of his voyage to the East (like Donald Mór and Dugald Mór, he met with "a terrible gale"), and how he escaped alone after spirited fighting from a band of Chinese pirates; the second is laid in a remote Western island, where a Frenchman, in the time of Napoleon, appeared on his own errands, and was woefully misunderstood; the third is a ghost story, much detailed, with an impotent conclusion furnished by a jackdaw; the last, a tragedy in the drowning of the breadwinners of a village, mingles the wild notes of the storm with the keening of the women on the shore.

**Seanchaidh na Trághad (THE STORYTELLER OF THE SHORE),** by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 6d. net.  
Stirling, Mackay

Four more short stories complete the brace of little volumes. It is, perhaps,

characteristic that they are mainly concerned with the shore as a mode of retreat from the shieling, also that the title of one of them is not to be found in any dictionary. They have the merit of realism, like the others, but the dominant note is regret for the past, and bitter remembrance of the clearances. The chiefs are mostly extinct, or their lands are the property of gilded vulgarians, but "the evil that men do lives after them." In many cases there was good interred; and landlords have been known to ruin themselves before they would part with their people. When the crash came, the chiefs fell back upon their title as landlords, which many of them had possessed since feudal times; while the clansman's right by tribal usage was unknown to the law. Commercialism pressed hard on both classes, and the pot-still and the potato were doubtful blessings to the Gael.

**School-Books.**

**Blackie's English Texts : DON QUIXOTE ABRIDGED, OR THE SPIRIT OF CERVANTES ; and WATERLOO, being Selections from Wellington's Dispatches, along with 'A Voice from Waterloo,' by Sergeant-Major Edward Cotton,** 6d. each.

Each of these texts, which are edited by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, includes a brief but adequate Introduction.

**Cahier français, illustré pour les Enfants,** compiled by W. K. Cornell, illustrated by I. Brittain, 8d.  
Dent

An illustrated exercise-book designed for very young beginners in French, with pictures on the one side, and space for writing descriptive sentences on the other.

**Chambers's Standard Authors : MANCO, THE PERUVIAN CHIEF,** by W. H. G. Kingston, 8d. net; **MARMADUKE MERRY THE MIDSHIPMAN,** by W. H. G. Kingston, 8d. net; and **THE YOUNG FUR-TRADERS,** by R. M. Ballantyne, 8d. net.

Well-known stories for boys published in the form of school Readers in good, clear type.

**Chambers's Supplementary Readers : A CAVALIER OF FORTUNE,** by Escott Lynn, 1/-; **GREYLING TOWERS,** by Mrs. Molesworth, 8d.; **SELECTIONS FROM HAKLUYT,** 1/-; and **THE WATER-BABIES,** by Charles Kingsley, 8d.

This little series for young readers is worthy of commendation. The selections are well made, and the type is good; in many cases the text has been judiciously abridged. In the volume containing 'Selections from Hakluyt' (excellently rendered into modern English by Mr. H. A. Treble) some poetical pieces are included, amongst them Mr. Newbolt's 'Drake's Drum.'

**Harrap's Dramatic History Reader, Book V.,** by Fred E. Melton, 1/6

Suggests a new method of teaching history, in dramatic form. "All history is drama," says Sir George Alexander in a Prefatory Note, "and all children are actors (more or less)." The author's idea has been to rewrite certain episodes in English history in the form of miniature plays, so that children, by acting or reading them, may become imbued with the spirit of the characters, and thus unconsciously absorb a knowledge of the times in which they lived. It should be added that the scenes in this volume have all been actually tested in the classroom.

**Homer, ILIAD, BOOKS XIX., XX., translated into English Prose by E. H. Blakeney,** 1/-  
Bell

Continuation of a version which roughly follows the style of Andrew Lang. Useful

notes are added at the bottom of the page which show literary taste as well as knowledge of recent criticism.

**Nault (M. F.), RETRANSLATIONS AND EXERCISES,** based on 'Contes et Récits,' 6d.  
Harrap

Any pupil who works conscientiously through this little book in conjunction with the 'Contes et Récits' should acquire a useful knowledge of French in the more advanced stages.

**Russell (Ada), TUDOR ENGLAND (1485-1603),** 1/6  
Harrap

A book that, while conveying a sound knowledge of an important period of English history, should be welcomed by boys as a fascinating story-book. This method of stimulating interest in subjects that the youthful mind is apt to regard as "dry" is one that should have good results.

**Selections from Ovid : HEROIC AND ELEGIACT**  
edited by A. C. B. Brown, Part II., 1/6  
Oxford, Clarendon Press

The selections are derived from the 'Metamorphoses,' the 'Fasti,' and the 'Amores.' The notes are sufficient, and the Introduction, though brief, gives a satisfactory idea of Ovid's capabilities and limitations.

**Education.**  
**Soames (Laura), INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PHONETICS, WITH READING LESSONS AND EXERCISES,** Third Edition, revised, 6/- net.

Macmillan  
In this revised edition of the present work, as in the new edition of the same author's book 'The Teacher's Manual,' the most striking innovation is the adoption of the international alphabet of the Association Phonétique. In preparing this edition the editor has had the valuable assistance of Prof. Rippmann, who contributes foot-notes signed with his initials. The Reading Lessons and Exercises include a number of well-known poems, which, from their familiarity, form excellent material for practice.

**Soames (Laura), SOAMES'S PHONETIC METHOD FOR LEARNING TO READ : THE TEACHER'S MANUAL — Part I. THE SOUNDS OF ENGLISH ; Part II. THE TEACHER'S METHOD,** edited by Wilhelm Viëtor, Second Edition, revised, 2/6  
Macmillan

The first part of this Manual is for the use of students of English pronunciation, while the second is designed for teachers who may be unable to find time for the study of the first part, and contains brief explanations how each sound is formed. The alphabet of the International Phonetic Association has been adopted throughout.

**Economics.**  
**Chapman (S. J.), ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS,** 2/- net.  
Longmans

'Elementary Economics' is intended for use as an introduction to the author's 'Outlines of Political Economy.' It is, however, no mere summary, but an extremely able and well-arranged introduction to the whole subject, which should bring economics within easy reach of the upper forms of secondary schools.

**Higginson (John Hedley), TARIFFS AT WORK : AN OUTLINE OF PRACTICAL TARIFF ADMINISTRATION,** with Special Reference to the United States and Canada, 2/- net.  
King

A study of the Tariff question, written from a non-partisan standpoint. The author describes various Tariff systems in operation, and compares their several merits and disadvantages. He devotes considerable attention to the administrative aspect of the Tariff question, which has received scanty consideration as yet in England.

### Fiction.

**Andom (R.), CHEERFUL CRAFT,** 6/-

Stanley Paul  
A cheerful rogue is generally good company, and Mr. Andom's hero, though his code of honour does not bear close inspection, certainly proves himself a man of resource and a "good sort" at heart. After some preliminary adventures he is cast, by a whim of fortune, on an uninhabited island in the South Pacific, with a particularly unpleasant specimen of the *jeunesse dorée* as companion. They spend four years on the island, and it is here that the author has put in his best work. The hero's return to England and successful impersonation of his rich companion, who has meanwhile become imbecile, is rather more mechanical, and lacks the spontaneity of the earlier part of the book.

**Benson (E. F.), THE WEAKER VESSEL,** 6/- Heinemann

The "weaker vessel" of the title is a husband who finds he cannot accomplish his playwriting without stimulants. The wife becomes a great actress, and in many ways shows herself his superior. The theme is one of far-reaching and deep possibilities, and we regret that so practised a novelist should have treated it in a comparatively superficial manner. Details of characterization are over-insisted on, and much is dragged in which makes the book overlong. A more careful study of the misuse of articles in themselves of therapeutic value would have been to the point, and Mr. Benson could have made it interesting.

**Bindloss (Harold), THE WASTREL,** 6/- Ward & Lock

A book of farm-life in Western Canada. The Wastrel is a clever young man who finds home-life in England not to his taste, as his parents are very strict. He is inclined to be wild, and marries a woman below him in station. He makes plenty of friends in Canada, but, hearing that some of his home people are coming out to see him, he persuades a young farmer to personate him whilst he goes right away. The farmer gets into trouble, being suspected of doing away with him, but is cleared at the end, and presented with the sort of reward that is common in romantic fiction. Mr. Bindloss is no stylist, but he can make a good, stirring story of the outlands.

**Blackmore (R. D.), LORNA DOONE,** Vol. II., "Nelson's Sixpenny Classics."

The supply of editions of 'Lorna Doone' seems endless. It has that kind of hold on the public which is most secure, because it depends on its popular quality as well as its intrinsic merit.

**Bruce (Corinna), THROUGH HER,** 3/6 Drane

The story of a beautiful and selfish woman who, on coming of age, discovers from her mother that her father is in a lunatic asylum. Living in poverty, she is suddenly confronted with the death of her mother and the addition of a large fortune to her resources. She goes to London, and takes an Irish girl who is a palmist to live with her. Unfortunately, she loves the same man as her companion, and disaster follows. The author does not seem to us to have made adequate study either of the art of writing or of human character.

**Champneys (A. M.), BRIDE ELECT,** 6/- Arnold

Loyalty to the memory of a dead wife and antipathy to the son who caused her death form the double theme of this fine specimen of the story-teller's art. The estrangement between father and son is uncompromising, and continues almost to the end, while the former's devotion to the

lost beloved almost succumbs to strong temptation. He becomes guardian to a young girl who plays an angel's part throughout. She parts company with us at the convent door after having served as an effectual screen for him against what his better self regards as a moral catastrophe.

**Cody (H. A.), THE LONG PATROL,** 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

This is a story of the North-West Mounted Police. Tales of this kind generally make good reading, for the materials are excellent. The author has supplied plenty of excitement and a love-story. The hero is Constable Norman Grey of the R.N.W.M.P., who recovers a kidnapped child and finds the girl whom he had lost for six years. The descriptive part of the book is weak, giving an air of unreality to what would otherwise have been a good story.

**Cruttwell (Maud), FIRE AND FROST,** 6/- Lane

A story of marital infelicity in which an Englishwoman of culture is induced by motives of pity and self-sacrifice to forsake her career of art and letters in order to marry an Egyptian prince. The result is mutual unhappiness, ending in a divorce which leaves the heroine free to resume her literary pursuits. The author's style is amateurish, and the atmosphere of the book is theatrical.

**Doyle (A. Conan), THE SIGN OF FOUR,**  
"Nelson's Sixpenny Library."

One of the author's earlier detective stories, first published in 1889.

**Gilchrist (R. Murray), ROADKNIGHT,** 6/- Holden & Hardingham

We can conjure up but little interest in the hero, a weak and somewhat morbid literary man, but the other characters, almost without exception, are entirely natural, and therefore delightful. The Derbyshire Peakland is Mr. Gilchrist's province, and it would be no easy matter to find a homelier or more pleasant study of life in a country town than this. Of plot there is little, but the story flows tranquilly along with a simplicity which is wholly refreshing and artfully artless.

**Hewlett (William), UNCLE'S ADVICE : A NOVEL IN LETTERS,** 6/- Secker

A selection of correspondence addressed to an amiable young spendthrift. Taken singly, the letters may amuse; read consecutively, they appear to us extraordinarily unreal. The author has hit upon the ingenious device of filling over twenty pages with "accounts rendered" to his hero.

**Hill (Headon), THE COTTAGE IN THE CHINE,** 6/- Ward & Lock

A story about a young journalist and some smuggling on the Dorset coast. It includes a love-affair, and a villain who is wanted by the police, and is eventually captured by the journalist, who comes out with flying colours. Headon Hill, as usual, gives us a brisk story, and manages his thrills well.

**Mackirdy (Olive Christian), LOVE'S SOLDIER,** 6/- Cassell

A badly written love-story overburdened with cheap sentiment.

**Moore (F. Frankfort), FANNY'S FIRST NOVEL,** 6/- Hutchinson

The "Fanny" is Miss Burney, and the first novel 'Evelina.' She has a fervent Italian lover who draws back when she becomes famous through its publication. Mr. Frankfort Moore has made a lively picture full of historic figures, and he is substantially just in his view of them, though he is too fluent a writer to be careful about nuances of style and expression. We like his Garrick better than his Johnson.

**Penrose (Mrs. H. H.), THE HOUSE OF RENNEL,** 6/- Rivers

A story of two brothers. The elder is happily married, but has no children. The younger is a general favourite, but a dissolute scamp. He has an intrigue with his sister-in-law's maid, and goes abroad. When the maid dies in giving birth to a child, the childless wife brings it up as her own, causing difficulties and misconceptions. Mrs. Penrose writes easily and effectively, and treats her main situation with considerable ingenuity.

**Preston (Anna), THE RECORD OF A SILENT LIFE,** 6/- Secker

This story of a girl who is dumb, but not deaf, is the first novel of a young Canadian writer. It is written with the realism of a diary and the detail of a pathological study; yet the result is cold and detached.

**Rolland (Romain), JOHN CHRISTOPHER, JOURNEY'S END,** translated by Gilbert Cannan, 6/- Heinemann

The publication of this fourth volume of Mr. Cannan's translation brings us to the end of M. Romain Rolland's story, and readers of English, as well as of French, can now form their judgment of it as a whole. They can do this with some confidence after reading the English version. M. Rolland does not belong to the newer school of writers who aim at enriching the language by breaking many of its literary conventions. In style 'Jean Christophe' would hardly, we think, be ranked as first-class French. Mr. Cannan's translation is adequate, though one is inclined to protest when a reference to the famous "Order reigns in Warsaw" appears as "order in Varsovia," and the names of familiar Italian painters in French forms.

The work must be judged on its fundamental qualities, and here we expect a consensus of opinions. 'Jean Christophe' is a study of modern France from without—not only in the person of the hero, who is a German, but also in a much deeper sense. There has been of recent years a great revival of provincial patriotism in France, so much so that a humorist was able the other day to allot the departments among leading writers, leaving only a few blank spaces on his map; but M. Rolland's way of thinking of France is not of the same order as that of M. Barrès, for example. M. Rolland thinks of France as a man of another race does: admires her for the same qualities, finds in her the same faults. Hence it is not surprising that his work is appreciated as widely abroad as in Paris. That his views are just, his insight clear, and his criticism well-founded is to Frenchmen a matter of less importance than to us; it is the things he observes that interest them. He has written, not the history of a generation (as he believes), but a criticism of it.

His book will live, if only for the portraits of Antoinette, the type of woman who has been the salvation of France at its worst moments, and Grazia—and for a few of the incidental characters who appear for a moment in the kaleidoscope of the hero's progress. It is a picture of a France which, under its incessantly changing surface, remains the centre of civilization, and so should interest every civilized man and woman.

**Sabatini (Rafael), THE STROLLING SAINT,** being the Confessions of the High and Mighty Agostino d'Anguissola, Tyrant of Mondolfo and Lord of Carmina, in the State of Piacenza, 6/- Stanley Paul

The story of a nobleman's son whose father is a man of war. His mother, being devoted to religion, wishes to make him a priest, but his gifts do not lie that way. He has many adventures, including falling

in love, and he barely escapes the punishing hand of the Church. The story is full of colour and movement, and gives a good idea of a time in the sixteenth century when the people were in revolt against the Pope and his followers.

**Sinclair (May), THE COMBINED MAZE,** 6/- Hutchinson

A clever study of lower middle-class life in town and the suburbs, its customs and ideals. The "combined maze" is one of the drills at a Polytechnic gymnasium, in which both men and women take part; and in such circumstances the hero and heroine constantly meet. The story opens well in a hearty and healthy atmosphere of animal spirits; it ends on a sad note of sacrifice that leaves no promise of happiness. That, to many readers, will be a disappointment, but they should remember that life is not arranged on the lines of sentimental fiction. Miss Sinclair writes vividly and with sympathy of the class she depicts; but some unpleasing details, which add nothing to the interest or strength of the book, would have been better omitted.

**Smith (Ellen Ada), THE ONLY PRISON,** 6/- Long

The "only prison" of the title is that which a man builds for himself by wrongdoing. In the present instance a literary agent takes advantage of a girl's complete trust, and when, by the death of a wife who has only been an encumbrance, he is set free to marry his successful client, his past conduct stands in the way of his attainment of felicity. The theme is good, and had more care been taken with the writing, we should not have felt obliged to stint our praise. As it is, hurry is constantly evident, and has led the author into at least one glaring inconsistency.

**Trevenna (John), SLEEPING WATERS.** Constable

Mr. Trevenna's admirers will appreciate his shrewd estimate of Dartmoor Comoners and the humour which is characteristic of his studies of rural life, but here they will find also a sinister element and a tragic note. The story is fascinating in its complexity.

**Trollope (Anthony), PHINEAS FINN,** 2 vols.; and **PHINEAS REDUX,** 2 vols., 3/6 net each. Bell

Unless we are mistaken, we have already called attention to the excellent quality of Trollope's "Phineas" Series, which Mr. Harrison fully appreciates in his Introduction. Phineas is something of an adventurer, but he is so human a person that we do not envy him his luck. All the political part of the stories is arresting, with that air of reality about it which Trollope knew so well how to impart. He might have studied our earlier legislators for years, so neatly does he hit off their manners and customs and their cant.

**Young (F. E. Mills), MYLES CALTHORPE,** I.D.B., 6/- Lane

The story of Myles Calthorpe, a young man in Cape Colony, is unusually well told. A précis will not convey its atmosphere, which is full of reality and intensity.

#### Juvenile.

**Clarke (Roy N.), YOUNG CANADIANS, ADVENTURES AMONGST INDIANS,** 3/6 Drane

The scene of this story is laid on the St. John's River, New Brunswick. It is presumably meant for children, and is rather crudely worked out. The author has not made the most of the rich materials which a story of early settlers affords. Above all, children like a detailed account of exciting events such as the shooting of a bear, here briefly and dryly recorded.

**Sims (Albert E.) and Harry (M. Lavars), DRAMATIC MYTHS AND LEGENDS:** Book I. NORSE, 8d. Harrap

The dramatic method, as employed in the teaching of history, is here applied to mythology. The latter seems to us not quite so adaptable, owing to the remoteness of the subject. Children, we imagine, like to feel that they are impersonating characters of real flesh and blood, unless they belong to the realm of the familiar fairy-story.

#### Literary Criticism.

**Craigie (W. A.), THE ICELANDIC SAGAS,** "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

Though hampered by lack of space, Dr. Craigie has a congenial subject, and has succeeded in producing a very interesting little work. At first glance, certainly, it seems strange that this unique literature should emanate, and in such abundance, from a corner of Europe so remote, but the explanation, as given by the author, is simple enough. Iceland was originally colonized by settlers from Norway, during the half-century or so following upon the year 874 A.D., and the settlers carried many of their sagas with them. Gradually there grew up in Iceland a rich body of genuine historical tradition, becoming fuller and more accurate in proportion as the events were more recent.

**Thackeray (W. M.), ENGLISH HUMOURISTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,** edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. B. Wheeler, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

This is an excellent and amply annotated edition, which should enable the reader fully to enjoy Thackeray's comments, also to recognize where they are coloured by prejudice or contrary to reason. Mr. Wheeler reveals himself in his Introduction as a man of humour as well as a careful scholar, and the notes are relieved here and there by pleasant touches. When Thackeray speaks of the brain of Sir Roger de Coverley as "touched," the editor remarks: "Sir Roger, like all interesting people, was unusual, not to say eccentric; but if that implies that his brain was touched, we can only regret that there are so many sane people in the world."

#### Reviews and Magazines.

**Journal of the Royal Statistical Society,** FEBRUARY, 2/6 The Society

Includes Prof. Gonner's extremely interesting paper on 'The Population of England in the Eighteenth Century,' read before the Royal Statistical Society in January of this year, together with an account of the discussion that followed. In a paper dealing with 'Urban and Rural Variations, according to the English Census of 1911,' Mr. Thomas A. Welton brings forward a number of striking statistics.

**Round Table,** MARCH, 2/6 Macmillan

One of the most important articles in the current number of this Imperial political (but non-party) quarterly is an essay on 'Policy and Sea-Power,' in which the writer states the position clearly, and, it seems to us, without undue prejudice. "Everything points," he says, "to the desirability of holding a Conference shortly on naval affairs between the responsible authorities of the Empire." Though he does not venture to suppose that any such Conference could settle the path of future progress, it should, at any rate, do much to carry Imperial naval evolution a stage further. In the same number writers deal with the 'Canadian Naval Proposals' and 'Political Crime in India.'

**General.**

**Anderton (Basil), IDYLLS OF THE YEAR, 3/6 net.** O. Anacker

Little pen-pictures of the months by a country-lover. The writer shows a pretty fancy and a gift for describing in attractive language the passing moods of the year. The four coloured illustrations are only moderately successful.

**Benson (Arthur Christopher), ALONG THE ROAD, 7/6 net.** Nisbet

The essays here reprinted appeared in *The Church Family Newspaper*. They are not brilliant or arresting in quality, but they maintain a level of cultivated comment and literary criticism which is agreeable.

**Captain Scott's Message to England, 1/- net.** St. Catherine's Press

Contains extracts from the late Capt. Scott's diary, together with a brief record of his colleagues. It should be noted that the proceeds of the sales are to be handed over to the Amalgamated British Antarctic and Mansion House Funds, and that neither authors nor publishers are taking any fees.

**Franklin (Capt. T. Bedford), TACTICAL ESSAYS FOR CERTIFICATE "A" CANDIDATES, OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, 3/- net.** Gale & Polden

This is not a series of examination tips or short cuts for Certificate A, but a sensible little textbook based on a method of "suggestion," and of initiation into the secrets of "the point of view," "the frame of mind," and "common sense."

**Graham (R. B. Cunningham), FAITH, 2/6 net.** Duckworth

New edition in "The Readers' Library."

**Hewat (Rev. Kirkwood), LEISURE HOURS OF A SCOTTISH MINISTER, being Papers on Various Subjects, 3/6**

Alexander Gardner

The author has already shown in his former book 'Half-Hours at the Manse' that he knows how to turn his leisure hours to profitable use. The quiet little papers which form the present volume make it a worthy successor to the earlier one. It is divided into two sections, the first dealing with Scottish themes, and the second with scenes of travel. The former appears to us the more interesting, the pictures of Scottish life and character being vividly portrayed. The descriptions of foreign travel are pleasant enough, but beyond conveying the impressions of a cultured mind they do not offer much that is novel.

**Martindale (C. C.), IN GOD'S NURSERY, 3/6 net.** Longmans

These little sketches—the author calls them "stories"—are somewhat difficult to place. They present a strange mixture of the ancient and the modern: at one moment we are in Rome or in Egypt on the banks of the Nile in the days of the second Christian century; at another with a student on the Sussex Downs, sharing in his dream-interview with Virgil. There are pleasant touches of fancy here and there, and a certain poetic imagination runs like a golden thread through the whole.

**Mercer (J. Edward), NATURE MYSTICISM, 3/6 net.** Allen

This work, by the Bishop of Tasmania, will doubtless open up new fields of thought to many. It studies the phenomena of nature in their mystical aspects; but the "mysticism" contemplated by the author is neither of the popular nor of the esoteric sort—that is to say, not loosely synonymous

with the magical or supernatural. Metaphysics and theology are for the most part avoided. Many people have at one time or another felt something within them that responded to the varied calls of Nature, without being able to explain the reason for, or the exact meaning of, that response. But the Nature-mystic goes further. "He desires to hold communion with the spirit and the life which he feels and knows to be manifested in external Nature. For him there is no such thing as 'brute' matter, nor even such a thing as 'mere' beauty. He hears deep calling unto deep—the life within to the life without—and he responds."

**More (P. McCarthy), THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LOVE AND MORALITY, 3/6 net.** Humphreys

The title of Mr. More's book is only a degree more question-begging than what succeeds it. There is no attempt at a clear definition of "love," and as to "morality," the most fitting to his thesis would, we think, be that of Herbert Spencer: "Absolute morality consists in the regulation of conduct in such a way that pain shall not be inflicted"—and we know no better. To serious-minded people a great many of the statements will be trite, but a larger public may well be attracted to these pages to their lasting benefit. Mr. More has read widely—especially modern books—on his subject, and in every case introduces his authorities to his readers. His denunciations are not the less sweeping because his sympathy is wide—an instance being his affirmation that "it is in the matter of supplying an often unworthy motive that Christianity has failed in her task of directing moral behaviour to the domain of sex." We must also quote his words of warning against pharisaical hypocrisy: "How often is a so-called 'blameless life' merely the outcome of an absence of strong temptations to error!"

**Page (Arthur), IMPERIALISM AND DEMOCRACY: UNIONIST PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO MODERN PROBLEMS, with an Introduction by J. Austen Chamberlain, 5/- net.** Blackwood

A collection of essays in which some of the leading controversies of the past few years are discussed, including Imperialism, Church Establishment, Ireland, Temperance and Legislation, and Social Reform; while one chapter is devoted to "damning" the cause of Women's Suffrage as being against the laws of nature. The book is well written, and presents a clear and definite point of view which will be useful to many party politicians. Most of the principles enunciated have appeared during the last few months in articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* and *The National Review*.

**Pages Assembled: A SELECTION FROM THE WRITINGS, IMAGINATIVE AND CRITICAL, OF FREDERICK WEDMORE, 1/- net.** Elkin Mathews

This little volume, though it has only 120 short pages, gives the reader an idea of the range and quality of Sir Frederick Wedmore's criticisms and imagination. It includes some descriptions of landscape; some little criticisms of the stage and French painters; some character-sketches, and a few thoughts. Browning and Balzac, Sarcey, Irving's *Macbeth*, Mrs. Kendal, François Coppée, and Edmond de Goncourt are all touched on. But we doubt if the dismembered fragments here "assembled," agreeable as they are, are striking and complete enough to stand alone.

We open the book upon 'Browning's Landscape,' to find the essay contains scarcely more than the generalization that "the ordinary public will always find easier

of comprehension, whether in prose or verse, the lengthier methods of merely popular people, than that which is said best in half a dozen lines." We gain, however, an impression of Sir Frederick Wedmore's extensive aesthetic information and of his refinement. He is a connoisseur and a scholar; he has a scholar's dislike of emphasis and guessing—a scholar's contempt for mere journalism. He writes like a man to whom it is exquisitely painful not to give his best to the public, but at the same time like one in whom this virtue is rooted rather in self-respect than in any passionate sense of the importance of his subject. The best thing in the book is the story reprinted from his 'Renunciations,' called 'A Chemist in the Suburbs.'

**Perry (Bliss), THE AMERICAN MIND, 4/6 net.** Constable

The material for this book is largely drawn from a series of lectures (the E. T. Earl Lectures) delivered at the Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, California, last year. For his title the author has taken a phrase of Jefferson's, and it sufficiently indicates the scope of the book. His first object is to sketch the general characteristics of the American mind, and then to discuss ideals and more individual characteristics. One aspect of the Americans, he says, is to be found in their radicalism as a nation. "To be an American," it has been declared, "is to be a radical." But he maintains that this statement needs modification, and proceeds to justify his assertion. These lectures will well repay reading by all who are interested in America and the Americans.

**Smith (Right Hon. F. E.), UNIONIST POLICY, 5/-** Williams & Norgate

The author informs us that most of these essays have already appeared in various magazines. That being the case, we are surprised that in their more permanent form he has not eliminated seeming contradictions, even if they are only verbal. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith allows himself too great a latitude in vituperative statement, and while we agree with many things here set forth as ideals, his statements lose somewhat in value when we credit the author with availing himself of a like latitude in carrying them out.

**'ANNOTATED TEXT OF JOSHUA.'**

6, Croxteth Grove, Liverpool, Feb. 25, 1913.

WHILE appreciating your review of my 'Annotated Text of Joshua,' will you permit me a word in reply to two points raised in your notice?

1. "Far too many of the notes deal with grammatical forms of so ordinary a kind that the learner's knowledge of them should have been assumed . . . ."

The scope of the notes was settled as the result of many years' experience in coaching students for Hebrew at University examinations. I have never found it advisable to assume this knowledge. On the contrary, it has constantly been borne in upon me that a chief need of the ordinary student of Hebrew is a clear explanation of these forms and ample help in understanding them.

2. "Why add to the difficulties of young students by providing the text with the complicated system of accents?"

In some cases questions of interpretation depend upon these accents, and to have omitted them would have lessened the number of text difficulties dealt with in the notes.

S. FRIEDEBERG.

## NOTES FROM OXFORD.

THE tone of academic politics is livelier than ever. Congregation is becoming more and more popular as a place of recreation on wet afternoons. That comedy of many acts which is billed under the specious title of the Reform of the University abounds in situations such as afford to our leading Thespians the opportunity of displaying their amazing versatility. Men of many parts, they shine in them all. The hero of the piece poses as villain, the villain as hero, and each is no less convincing than before; though the plot decidedly thickens with mystery, not to say confusion.

Thus we have recently heard the President of Corpus describe himself in so many words as no obscurantist, but a genuine reformer; whereas Mr. Sidney Ball, reputed a dangerous firebrand if ever there was one, stirred our conservative instincts to their depths by his appeal that we should respect the dignity of our ancient institutions. The occasion was the President's attempt—unsuccessful, as it turned out—to amend the measure providing for a poll of Convocation. He wanted a referendum instead. "Of what use a poll?" he argued in a pamphlet circulated beforehand.

"It would be a help in the South of England, but it would be no help in the North of England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, or in Asia or Africa to Civil Servants, or in the Colonies, or in any part of the world but the South of England, to tell Oxford graduates in those distant parts that they could come to Oxford any one of three days to vote in person."

From furthest Ireland or darkest Africa, however, any one of our 7,000 Masters of Arts might, without undue cost or other trouble to himself, dispatch a post card. Attested by the nearest magistrate, his signed opinion on the Greek question would speed across land and sea to the University official told off, and, we hope, specially paid, to count. The full sense of Convocation would be revealed.

But this, as the President sees, is reform—nay, revolution.

"The more one thinks about it, this voting by voting papers, which at first seems a small detail, turns out to be a great thing. We live in unsettled times, hurried on nobody knows whither; and the Universities are becoming more liable to a growing pressure from without of all the forces which tend to democratize education and nationalize endowments. Vulgarly, commercialism, Trade-Unionism, and the State itself are dangers to unfashionable but sound learning in general, ancient and modern....Under the growing pressure of these external forces Oxford may find its small Congregation of teachers too weak to preserve its standard of a good education of all man's mental and moral powers, which, however we may differ in realizing it, is an ideal common to us all. It will need more and more the support of its large and widely extended Convocation of graduates...."

Mr. Ball, in his new rôle of *laudator temporis acti*, expatiated on the shocking departure from sacred usage involved in allowing those to vote who have not already discussed in common—an objection, by the way, that is equally fatal to the theory of a poll. A post-card referendum, he argued, would at best merely declare the "will of all." In the assembled House of Convocation, on the other hand, the "general will" can make itself heard. He might have added that it occasionally makes itself heard at a distance of about half a mile off. For the rest, he was not for entrusting such a power of self-expression to an unreformed Convocation. He clearly did not agree with the President's identification of the much-scattered 7,000 Masters of Arts whose names are retained on the books with "the

general body of cultivated men who have been educated at Oxford." But in what precise way he would reform Convocation he did not say.

In the end the referendum-scheme was thrown out, though only by a bare majority; and, in the circumstances, it was surely better so. Indeed, the Vice-Chancellor might well have imitated the example recently set by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and have laid it down beforehand that the passing of an amendment involving so substantial an alteration would necessitate the redrafting and reconsideration of the Bill as a whole. The President was right in proclaiming himself a revolutionist. He has struck upon a notion big with the possibilities of change and salutary expansion; only it needs more thinking-out. The most extended and most practicable franchise in conjunction with a strictly limited prerogative—such is the twofold principle on which the reform of Convocation might be carried out. Thus would it be possible, on the one hand, to keep in vital touch with the larger Oxford, the whole widespread family of *alma mater*; and yet, on the other hand, not to subordinate the lecturer to his classroom present or past, but to allow the teachers to teach—to arrange the educational policy of the University—as their experience and conscience bid them.

It only remains to add that the Bill providing for a poll was afterwards, by a bare majority of a thin House, thrown out in its entirety. So Convocation remains exactly as it was before.

For once in a way, however, University Reform has had to play second fiddle in the political orchestra. The question of the Term has been whether the Engineering Laboratory, with its "purrin' dynamos," was, or was not, to find a home in the Parks. The most callous might work up strong feelings on such a subject. On the one hand, not only the gentlemen whose private residences abut on that sacred *rus in urbe*, but likewise every owner of a perambulator—that inseparable accident of the life of endowed research—could not but listen to the bidding of self-preserving instinct, and consign Engineering—not metaphorically, but literally—to Jericho. On the other hand, the party of science stood solidly by its rights, alleging, as it would seem with historical accuracy, that twelve acres of the Parks, adjoining the four acres on which the Museum stands, were originally acquired in order to provide for the possible erection of additional buildings. But other times, other morals. The dead hand has no hold on the consciences of the friends of live babies. So a square fight was in prospect. At the supreme moment it was announced that the matter had been settled out of court. An excellent site has been secured just outside the north-west corner of the Parks, and is to be paid for by private subscription. Thus all ends happily. Nothing is lost, and something is gained; thrushes and blackbirds in the Parks as before, and just over the way Prof. Jenkin's engines "singin' like the Mornin' Stars for joy that they are made."

While the controversy still raged, some rather wild accusations, and some no less startling suggestions of a positive kind, were flying about, in view of the apparent dearth of available sites for fresh University buildings. A note in *The Oxford Magazine* roundly rated the Trustees of the Chancellor's Endowment Fund for treating it as capital, and meeting the needs of the University out of interest only. It turns out that the Trustees have done nothing of the kind. They have already expended or

pledged about half their total wealth on behalf of various objects for which the Fund was more particularly raised. One of these objects is Engineering itself, for which the Trustees have guaranteed a sum of 10,000*l.* As regards the residue, it is only reasonable that something should be kept in hand, when the evolution of "modern" departments of University education is proceeding so rapidly.

Then, again, Mr. Edwin Cannan proposed in the columns of the same periodical that the whole of the properties held within Oxford by the Colleges should—with the exception, of course, of what is needed for their own delectation or future expansion—be put under one management, and be virtually controlled by the University, so that it might obtain sites for new buildings at pleasure. The Colleges have pooled their lectures, he blandly argues. How much easier to pool their private possessions! Are not ideas more precious than houses and lands? Well, the next Commission may think the notion feasible; but idealism is not among the weaknesses of our College Bursars.

We have all been reading Dr. Parkin's book on the Rhodes Scholarships; though, perhaps, it is addressed not so much to us as to the Scholars themselves, present and future. Now that some seven hundred of them have already come to Oxford, the policy embodied in the will of Cecil Rhodes can be reviewed in the light of a sufficiently ample experience. On this subject no one can speak with greater authority than Dr. Parkin, who is largely responsible for having put the Founder's grand but somewhat visionary principles into working shape. To their spirit he does full honour, showing how the great Empire-builder sought to add a new dimension as it were to Oxford's venerable ideal of training men primarily for the service of Church and State. But how to carry out the scheme amid the very diverse conditions presented by the various countries concerned—in particular, how to select men of the right type—there lay the difficulty. For instance, that the candidate's fellow-students should be asked to vote upon his merits as an athlete and as a man of character and leading would be possible in the English residential public-school; which doubtless Rhodes had in his eye when he proposed this plan of securing that the Scholar should be no less manly than replete with book-learning. But in the case of a large State or Province, which may well contain, not one University only, but a number of competing educational institutions, such as may be under the control of different religious denominations, it is plain that the Committee of Selection must devise some other method; and the Trustees have shown their wisdom in leaving a wide margin of discretion to the local bodies. We for our part, who can judge by the results, are perfectly satisfied that the system, elastic as it is, works thoroughly well. The Rhodes Scholars are a good level lot, not winning the very highest distinctions save occasionally—at any rate, in the Schools, as distinguished from the athletic arena—but making a sound use of their time, and providing a healthy and stimulating element in College life.

Are the Rhodes Scholars as pleased with us as we are with them? From the two excellent chapters contributed by Mr. Wylie to Dr. Parkin's book we gather that the former, in his official capacity as administrator of the Trust in Oxford itself, is sometimes called upon to justify our peculiar institutions to critics from over the seas, especially those of them who have passed through another University already. Indeed,

his defence of the College Tutor almost reads at times like a request not to shout, because the poor fellow is doing his best. Mr. Wylie, however, does not protest too much; as if he felt pretty sure that the new-comer's doubts would soon be resolved as he came to know us better. For the rest, his plea "to give the faith of Rhodes a chance" is one to which the Rhodes Scholar has always shown himself most honourably responsive.

The proposal—emanating from Cambridge, to its lasting honour!—to make the taking of a degree dependent on the attainment of a certain standard of military efficiency, ought to receive a cordial backing at Oxford. No doubt those men of the world to be found in our midst, whom Rhodes so sadly misnamed "children in finance," will pronounce such a scheme impracticable offhand, for the reason that its adoption might be followed by a fall in our numbers, temporary if not permanent. But surely we can afford to risk something in so noble a cause. Even if we must imitate to some extent what Huxley called the "coach-dog" method of the politician, and adapt our leading to the direction set by what follows after, we may credit our electorate—which, according to our critics, consists mainly and typically in the "classes"—with a general readiness to take up arms in defence of their country. If the "masses," on the other hand, are not yet prepared for a policy of universal military training—which may, or may not, be the case—the older Universities are at least not financially dependent on their support, and can venture to construe their duty towards the nation according as their sentiment of citizenship directs and as they read the signs of the times. Here, at least, men should not be afraid to live and behave "tanquam in Platonis πολιτείᾳ." If the net result, however, were no more than that each University corps doubled its strength, we should be setting the nation and the nation's politicians a sterling example, proving, as we should thus do, that our educational ideal is to produce not mere intellectuals, but, as Plato would say, guardians.

A word of greeting to the new buildings of Ruskin College. They are both handsome and serviceable. The Vice-Chancellor attended the opening ceremony in person, and in a very happy speech made it clear that the University extends a cordial welcome to an educational institution which is at one with it in seeking to study social problems in a scientific spirit.

Hertford College is to have its Bridge of Sighs at last. No longer will the eye be offended by the patch of brickwork in their New Building, which for years has marked the place whence an aerial passage to the main structure might spring if only New College would withdraw its opposition to the scheme. At the third time of asking the needed consent has been obtained; and if, as is rumoured, the architect proposes to rise to the occasion, New College men will have no cause to start at the shadow thrown across their path.

M.

#### LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

St. James's Lodge, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.  
February 24, 1913.

MESSRS. BUCKLEY AND WILLIAMS now admit, less gracefully than they might have done in their Preface, that they did make use of my "History in Fiction" in compiling their book. As, however, they still deny plagiarism, identical matter and even identical phrases are to be regarded as mere coincidences. These coincidences are

many and remarkable. Systematic comparison hardly seems worth while; but in forty pages there are at least seventy notes that, to various unprejudiced persons, appear to be based on mine.

I admit that my notes were meagre: they were meant to be meagre. The aim was to give the essential facts in a kind of shorthand, omitting points sufficiently indicated by an entry's place in the chronological scheme, and avoiding phrases like "This thrilling story recounts," "This bustling (brisk, brilliant, animated, exciting, stimulating, stirring, absorbing, graphic, or eminently-readable) story describes the adventures of," or "Touches in moving fashion," which take up a large part of Messrs. Buckley and Williams's notes. Apparently, as they appraise the relative value of our notes by counting the number of lines in each, they regard quantity as a more important matter than quality.

It would take up pages of *The Athenæum* to quote one-quarter of these strange coincidences, but I venture to put side by side two pairs of notes that show how my 24 lines, alluded to by Messrs. Buckley and Williams, give as much information, without padding, as their 101; together with some average examples of the coincidences alluded to.

#### BAKER.

(juv.) *The Black Prince*  
in Spain.

Fall of the Protector  
Somerset.

The real hero is a gigantic  
exciseman, a martyr to duty.

A sprightly and adven-  
turous Irish heroine who  
masquerades as a boy.

A love romance of the end  
of Mary's reign and the  
beginning of Elizabeth's,  
utilizing historical matters  
frankly for romantic pur-  
poses; the dialogue in  
modern English.

A crude, yet imaginative  
romance of Lisbon, the  
Azores, and the Shetland  
Isles, a generation after the  
Armada. A lost treasure,  
and the crimes of the  
Inquisition, &c., divide the  
interest.

The famous moss-trooper,  
Kinnmont Willie, and King  
James of Scotland's jester,  
Archie Armstrong, are the  
foremost figures.

With regard to the 250 novels which they state are in their book, but not in mine, I should say that a number of these have no legitimate place in either; a number of others are not omitted, but appear in my second volume under their proper countries—e.g., "The Talisman" under "Palestine"; and the rest are books published since.

I do not know "The Publishers' Cata-  
logue" alluded to, but reference to "The  
English Catalogue" or "The Reference Cata-  
logue of Current Literature" would have  
saved these authors from repeating prices  
and publishers which were right when my  
book was issued, but are now out of date.

ERNEST A. BAKER.

#### BOOK SALE.

ON Thursday, February 20th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Mr. R. A. Potts, the chief prices being the following: Bacon, Essays, 1625, 21s. Beaumont and Fletcher, Comedies and Tragedies, 1647, 26*s.* Young, Night Thoughts, 1797, with Blake's engravings coloured by hand, 50*s.* Blake, Designs to a series of Ballads by W. Hayley, 1802, 29*s.* The Germ, 1850, Jami, Salaman and Absal, translated by E. Fitzgerald, 1856, 35*s.* Lamb, Elia, 1823, and the Last Essays of Elia, 1833, 46*s.* Paradise Lost, 1669, 28*s.* Omar Khayyam, Rubaiyat, translated by Fitzgerald, 1859, 62*s.* Shelley, Zastrozzi, 1810, 34*s.* The Cenci, 1819, 34*s.* Epipsy-  
chidion, 1821, 30*s.*

The total of the sale was 1,563*s.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

ON Wednesday, February 19th, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of autograph letters in which the following were the most important lots: Prince Charles Edward, signed letter to Sir James Kinloch, Sept. 2, 1745, 20*s.* Charles II. letter to the Comte d'Estrées, April 22, 1672, 21*s.* Machiavelli, letter to a commander in the Florentine army, March 31, 1500, 41*s.* Marguerite de Valois, signed letter to the Cardinal du Bellay, 26*s.* Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, letter to Monsieur Hotoman, June 30, probably 1599 or 1600, 30*s.* Cardinal Wolsey, signed letter to the French Chancellor, 1520, 75*s.* General Wolfe, manuscript order book, 1745-59, 12*s.* Nelson, letter to Lady Hamilton, May 21, 1803, 24*s.* Edward IV., signed letter to the Chancellor of Charles the Bold, 1404. Henry VIII., signed letter to Madame de La Ferte about a gift of falcons, 55*s.* P. P. Rubens, letter to Pierre Dupuy, Feb. 18, 1627, 120*s.* Letter signed by Edward VI. and the members of his Council to the Chamberlain of the County of Chester, March 13, 1547, 250*s.* Ferdinand and Isabella, letters patent to compel the restoration of a castle, 1477, 40*s.* Samuel Richardson, letter to Thomas Edwards, about the character of Sir Charles Grandison, Feb. 13, 1751, 28*s.* Locke, letter to Lord Shaftesbury, with the latter's reply, March, 1703, 20*s.* George Washington, letter to Samuel Powell about George III.'s madness, Feb. 5, 1789, 250*s.*; letter to James Mercer, Dec. 26, 1774, 10*s.* William Penn, long signed letter to John Evans, Feb. 26, 1705, 25*s.* 10*s.*; letter to the same, Sept. 22, 1705, 65*s.* Paul Veronese, letter to his pupil Gaudini, 41*s.* Sir Walter Raleigh, letter to Sir John Gilbert, Dec. 30, 1591, 180*s.* Major André, letter to Lieut. H. C. Selwyn, June 9, 1775, 11*s.* Indenture completing the sale of the Lordship of Denbigh by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, signed by the Queen, with the Great Seal, 80*s.* Dr. Johnson, letter to Mrs. Thrale, June 13, 1775, 20*s.* Dickens, 18 letters to Hepworth Dixon, 1849-70, 76*s.* Wagner, letter to Von Ziegeler, Nov. 21, 1851, 24*s.* Mendelssohn, holograph musical score of "Surrexit Pastor," Aug. 14, 1837, 85*s.* Tennyson, auto-  
graph MS. of his poem "On a Spiteful Letter," Dec. 24, 1867, 61*s.* Byron, an interesting letter to Dr. T. Falkner about the "Hours of Idleness," Jan. 8, 1807, 36*s.*; letter to R. C. Dallas, Oct. 11, 1811, 50*s.* Thackeray, letter to J. F. Boyce, 1861, 31*s.* Schubert, important letter to his brother, July, 1824, 70*s.* Beethoven, letter in German, Sept. 23, 1810, 51*s.* Philip II., an un-  
published series of 34 letters addressed to Pedro Mendoza, 130*s.* 38 letters relating to the War of the Spanish Succession, including 19 from the Duke of Marlborough, 200*s.* Indentures relating to the family estates, signed by Henry Fielding, with a letter from him, 1737-40, 300*s.* A seven-  
teenth-century embroidered casket which possibly belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria, 130*s.*

The total of the sale was 3,913*s.*

#### MARCH MAGAZINE.

*Harper's* will contain: "Up the Lakes," by Edward Hungerford; "Knights of the Three-Cornered Table," a story by Margarita Spalding Gerry; "Panthea," a poem by Richard Le Gallienne; "My Quest in the Arctic," Fourth Paper, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson; "A Reluctant Voyager," a story by Chester Holbrook Brown; "A Barn-Door Outlook," by John Burroughs; the continuation of Sir Gilbert Parker's "Judgment House"; "The Conservation of the Fertility of the Soil," by A. D. Hall; "First Days in Seville," by W. D. Howells; "The Bodice," a story by Mrs. Henry Dudene; "The Young Woman," a story by James Oppenheim; "What Americanisms Are Not," by Thomas R. Lounsbury; and other stories and poems.



## SCIENCE

*Hausa Superstitions and Customs: an Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk.* By Major A. J. N. Tremearne. (Bale, Sons & Danielsson.)

At first sight the latest work of that indefatigable anthropologist Major Tremearne might seem to be somewhat loosely put together. In particular, the illustrations, though numerous and many of them interesting, do not appear to stand in any organic relation to the text. On further consideration, however, one sees that the author, being faced by a difficult problem of method, has tackled it courageously in the only possible way.

The problem in question is: How should a collection of folk-lore be presented so as to prove of the utmost utility to the man of science? A large class of readers will be content to take the tales at their face value as so much matter for amusement; and for these it is all one whether the story-book hails from Hausaland or from the other side of the world. But the man of science wants to use them as a key to the history, including the mind-history, of the particular folk concerned. He must consequently be helped to effect a synthesis between the oral traditions of the people and the rest of what is to be known about their culture, present or past.

Now it is a comparatively straightforward piece of work—even if it be one that is but rarely accomplished—to gather authentic folk-lore and to set it down faithfully in black and white, together with an *apparatus criticus* providing the necessary "controls." Major Tremearne, by the way, has punctiliously observed the rules in this matter of reporting. He gives in each case the name of his native informant, with sufficient, if rather general, indications of time and place. Such data are indispensable, since before now we have known a suspicious item of evidence to be hunted down afterwards by such means and rejected on re-examination. Again, he notes such variants as he has come across, thus enabling us to judge how far the story-telling impulse is regulated by custom, and, it may be also, to trace how far a tale has wandered from its place of origin, taking on new colour as it moves along. Most important of all, he is in possession of the Hausa originals from which his versions are made; and we are glad to learn that, thanks to a Committee of the British Association, arrangements have been made to give them to the world, accompanied by a synopsis of Hausa grammar.

But how is the collector of folk-lore to proceed to the further task of weaving round the stories an anthropological commentary, such as will bring together all available clues to their value as historical records and likewise as psychological documents? Clearly, it will be a ticklish business at the best, and the wiser plan will always be not to push the explanation

of particulars too far, but rather to trust to broad touches for the rendering of the cultural background. In point of method, then, Major Tremearne is perfectly justified in making it his prime object to sketch the life of Hausaland under certain of its more general aspects, noting as he goes how in this respect or that the stories bear out his facts and interpretations. For the rest, the local conditions make it especially hard to bring life and story into intimate correlation.

Given a people dwelling in isolation, and of a very simple type of culture, we may confidently expect their oral traditions to reflect somewhat closely the main principles by which they live—in a word, their religion. Play of fancy, man's inalienable birthright, will be enlisted as the glorifier and sustainer of law and custom. The tone of folk-lore will be solemn; it will be genuine lore, treasured as such. Myth and legend will predominate. Of course, the folk will relax occasionally over a song or stirring recital. On the whole, however, the more sustained efforts of narration will be kept for holidays, of which the holiness has not yet evaporated. The wonder of the wonder-tale will quicken awe rather than any sense of frolic, and will serve to mark the beats rather than the pauses in the emotional rhythm of the tribal life.

If now we turn to consider the Hausas, we find them far removed from so primitive a state of things. They are, to begin with, a race of travellers and traders, who doubtless purvey stories along with their other wares, and are duly repaid in kind. Again, they are not, it would seem, autochthonous; nor are they by any means free from ethnic intermixture. Lastly, they are, except in odd corners, more or less ardent Mohammedans; so that they may be said formally to have broken once for all with that pagan past to which their stories owe their most essential elements. In short, their folklore is utterly desolemized. Whatever of myth it may once have embodied, it must rank as simple folk-tale now and henceforth. We may seek here polite literature at the most, in which echoes of their lost scriptures occur only for the European antiquary, not for the heedless ears of the people themselves.

For instance, the animal-story, so characteristic of Hausaland as of the rest of West Africa, may, or may not, embody survivals of totemism and of zoolatry in general. At present, however, there is hardly anything in its complexion that suggests a trace of religion. At the outside we may discover a sort of not very serious ethics, consisting in the delineation of various types of character, good and bad, ascribed to various animals which play hero or villain in the tales according to certain stock rôles. Since primitive man, for all that as a hunter he must study the ways of the animal world objectively enough, indulges in unlimited anthropomorphism when the mythopoetic mood is on him, these animal-types of the folk-tales are human types but thinly disguised, and as such must

be held to react on conduct; and for children, and for those with childlike minds, even acknowledged fiction, as Plato saw, constitutes a moralizing or demoralizing influence of the first importance.

Thus the spider would seem to be the most popular character of all—the "national hero," as it has been roundly declared. If this view of him be correct, however, one might reasonably argue that cunning and greediness were qualities which the Hausa associates with success in life. The lion remains the royal beast by reason of his sheer dignity; but when the two compete, the spider usually proves himself, so to speak, the better man. Dr. Rivers, we learn, thinks that the spider stands for some legendary hero who, by reason of his superior tactics, overcame the indigenous inhabitants. Major Tremearne holds that the theory fits certain tales well enough, especially if the hyena be supposed correspondingly to represent the conquered people. In other stories, however, it looks to him as if the spider were more nearly connected with the sun. Such explanations the searcher after origins will greet with respect as wearing the guise of old friends. On the other hand, the psychologist may likewise ask himself what these stories mean now for those who listen to them, consoling himself with the thought that in so doing he is keeping nearer to present and ascertainable fact. Meanwhile, whether present or past conditions be of more concern to the student, he will in either case be ready to acknowledge a debt to Major Tremearne for a most sincere and searching piece of work. M.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Elliot-Blake (H.), NERVE AGGREGATION AND MEDICAL FREE PATHS,** Vol. III., 11/- net. Bale & Danielsson

The earlier pages of this book deal with various problems connected with the nervous system in a manner which shows that Mr. Elliot-Blake has thought much, but has arrived at no satisfactory conclusions. It is not probable that the views he advocates will be accepted by modern physiologists on the scientific side, or neurologists on the clinical side, of medicine. The conclusions are all based on speculation unsupported by the experimental evidence which is rightly required before hypotheses can be tested. The author expresses himself with difficulty, and the following sentences, taken from the essay on 'Sleep,' give an example of his unilluminating style:—

"During the brain's cyclical exhaustion at night, and during the succumbence of sleep, the outside impressions have a poor energizing power, and the cells (not the vessels) go into sub-dilatation (and with some sub-contractile recession of processes, according to Ramon y Cajal) until recovery. That correspondingly would lessen activity and so exercise contraction on the vessels and explains the anaemia phenomenon. Sleep also aids rest, and corresponding chemical repair, allowing slower and unstimulated action and this abeyance of action discharges any excess of aggregational strain in the brain centres."

The author allows himself to recommend mountaineers and athletes to use certain

nasal dilators of his own invention for the purpose of

"increasing the pressure and the natural oxygenating stimulation both on the bronchioles [of the lungs] and on the all important end exploding foci at the surfaces of the air tracks."

This is no more satisfactory than the rest of the book, which does not strike us as of much practical value.

**Elliot-Blake (H.), UNIVERSITY REFORM FOR THE ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGES, AND REFORMED ADAGES, Vol. II.**

Bale & Danielsson

Mr. Elliot-Blake has a message to deliver to the medical profession in London, but it is expressed with so much periphrasis, and is so overlaid by affected phrases and involved sentences, that its exact purport is hard to discover. He seems to be dissatisfied, like many others, with the University of London as it is at present constituted. He utters prophetic warnings to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons to set their houses in order, and to join a new University which will enable them to give medical students a degree, instead of the licence to practice their profession which they now confer. He disapproves of the one-portal scheme, which would place the profession more completely under the control of the State, and he gives a 'Chart of the University of London and the proposed Royal Medical Colleges' Board' as he would like to see it established. We find the pages devoted to 'Reformed Adages or Ready Wags and Jogs' unintelligible. Incidentally, Mr. Elliot-Blake has illustrated the book himself, and has set to music the words of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Goe, soule, the bodie's guest." He has also designed the cover, which is remarkable, but unsuited to the character of the pages it envelopes.

**MacBride (E. W.), ZOOLOGY, the Study of Animal Life, "The People's Books," 6d. net.**

Jack

A clearly worded little treatise on zoology generally, containing a résumé of the arguments used by Darwin in his 'Origin of Species.'

**Redfern (J. B.) and Savin (J.), BELLS, INDICATORS, TELEPHONES, FIRE AND BURGLAR ALARMS, &c., 1/6 net.**

Constable  
This—one of the "Electrical Installation Manuals"—offers a capable little guide to the subject, written in clear and not too technical language.

**Thompson (D'Arcy Wentworth), ON ARISTOTLE AS A BIOLOGIST, with a Proemion on Herbert Spencer, 1/ net.**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford last month. The author holds the view that Aristotle was first and foremost a biologist, by inclination and by training, and does not agree with the theory that he devoted himself to biology as an old man's recreation. The lecturer thinks that it is possible to trace the influence of Aristotle's biological studies on his philosophical work when once the preliminary question is decided as to the period covered by the former.

**Verrells (H. Victor), EXPERIMENTAL HYGIENE, 2/**

Blackie

This little work is based on the requirements of the Syllabus in Practical Hygiene issued by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene. The experiments are simple and clearly explained, with the help of numerous diagrams. Some specimen examination questions are also included.

#### SOCIETIES.

**ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 14.—Annual Meeting.**

Dr. F. W. Dyson, President, in the chair.—The Secretaries read the Annual Report of the Council, including obituaries of Fellows and Associates deceased during the year, Reports of Observatories, and Notes on the progress of Astronomy.—The President delivered an address, after which the Gold Medal was handed to the Secretary of the French Embassy for transmission to M. Deslandres, to whom it had been awarded for his investigations of solar phenomena and other spectroscopic work. The Jackson-Gwilt Bronze Medal and Gift were presented to the Rev. T. H. E. C. Espin, for his observations of the spectra of stars and his discovery of Nova Lacertæ.—The following were elected Officers and Council for the ensuing year: President—Major E. H. Hills; Vice-Presidents—Sir W. H. M. Christie, Dr. F. W. Dyson, A. R. Hinks, and Prof. H. F. Newall; Treasurer—E. B. Knobel; Secretaries—A. S. Eddington and Prof. A. Fowler; Foreign Secretary—Sir David Gill; Council—S. Chapman, Rev. A. L. Cortie, Dr. P. H. Cowell, Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, Dr. J. W. Glashier, J. A. Hardcastle, Dr. W. H. Maw, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, Prof. R. A. Sampson, F. J. M. Stratton, and Prof. H. H. Turner.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 20.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.**

Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper on 'The Weapons of the Iberians,' illustrated by a collection of swords and ornaments from the necropolis at Aquilar de Anguita, kindly lent by the Marques de Cerralbo.

The period of the Iberians in Spain may roughly be said to comprise the first five centuries B.C. Various other peoples intruded themselves into the country, all of whom influenced the Iberian weapons more or less, but the most important of these peoples, with the most far-reaching influence, were the Celts. The weapons of the Iberians are illustrated on the coins struck in the country, and comprise swords, daggers, spears, lances, the soliferreum, and other weapons of offence; with helmet, cuirass, shield, and greave as defensive armour.

Of the swords, those with antennæ handles were found at Aquilar de Anguita, and may be compared with weapons found at Avezac-Prat. The straight sword was a short implement. The most interesting of the swords is the sabre or Espada Falcatæ (*μάχαιρα* or *κώτης*), which was the principal weapon of offence of the Iberians. It probably came into Iberia from Greece. A weapon in shape very similar to the *kukri* of the Gurkhas, it appears on Greek "black on red" vases as a domestic implement only, but as an instrument of war on "red on black" vases. It was probably adopted in Greece at the time of the Persian wars, and the Iberians may well have become acquainted with it when serving as mercenaries in Greece about 369 B.C. The Iberians modified the weapon and greatly increased its efficiency. That the Iberian falcatæ was adopted from the Greeks is also borne out by the shape of the pomell, which terminates in a bird's head, the generally accepted resemblance to that of a horse being incorrect. At Villaricos many of these swords have been discovered in association with Greek vases, Punic wares, and Iberian pottery.

La Tène swords were found at Arcóbriga and, in association with typical Gaulish weapons and with Greek pottery of the third century, at Cabrera de Mataro.

The author also exhibited a series of horse accoutrements, amongst them horseshoes found at Aquilar de Anguita associated with antennæ swords.

**HISTORICAL.—Feb. 20.—Annual Meeting.**—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—In accordance with the constitution of the Society, the President resigned at the end of his term of office, and Mr. C. H. Firth, Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford, was elected to the chair. Prof. Oman and the Rev. W. Hunt (a former President) were elected Hon. Vice-Presidents.—Dr. Cunningham delivered his last Presidential address, dealing with the different lines of development of English and Scottish municipal institutions and trade societies.—Messrs. G. R. Day and R. H. Tawney were declared elected Fellows of the Society.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—Feb. 19.**—Sir H. H. Howorth in the chair.—A lecture was given by Mr. L. W. King on 'A Neo-Babylonian Astronomical Treatise' in its bearing on the age of Babylonian astronomy. The document had been purchased by the British Museum, and

had just been published with an analysis of its contents in the official series of "Cuneiform Texts," Part XXXIII. It had a twofold interest, for not only did it provide fresh data for the identification of many of the fixed stars and constellations of the Babylonian astronomers, but it also had a direct bearing on the problem as to the age of their science and the extent to which they were indebted to Greek teachers for their more remarkable achievements. The inclusion of notes on the scale of pay enjoyed by the day and night watches in Babylonia during the summer and winter months was sufficient proof that the scientific portions of the treatise were addressed to practical astronomers or to those who were training for the staff of the royal observatories. Several sections contained lists of heliacal risings and settings of important stars with instructions for taking observations; and it was pertinent to inquire how far the new information supported Hommel, Winckler, Wiedner, and others of the German school in their theory of the great age of Babylonian astronomy, which postulated a very early knowledge of the precession of the equinoxes based on a rigid system of observation and record. The somewhat crude rules and inconsistencies of the newly discovered treatise afforded no evidence of any accurate system of time-measurement and observation; and, though the date of the original composition might be earlier than that of the British Museum copy, the purely scientific character of the text rendered it difficult to assign a motive for its careful preservation, had it ceased to be regarded as of value. The text thus inclined one to accept the views of the Dutch astronomer Kugler, who, while fully recognizing the existence of astronomical observations of a certain class as early as the close of the Third Millennium, would place the birth of scientific method no earlier than the Persian period. It was only under Greek tutelage that increased accuracy of observation led to the recognition of the precession of the equinoxes, and the British Museum text, so far as its evidence went, was fully in favour of the traditional ascription of the discovery to Hipparchus of Nicæa.

Mr. H. R. Hall exhibited an interesting little bowl of blue Egyptian faience, on which are inscribed the names of Yuia and his wife Tuyu, the father and mother of Queen Teie. Mr. Hall said that, if it is genuine, the inscription is important, as it states that Iuaa was a prince of Zahi, or Syria (including the coast-land and the Lebanon). This would explain the "Armenoid" physiognomy of his mummy. The bowl will be published in the next number of the Society's *Proceedings*.

**FOLK-LORE.—Feb. 19.—Annual Meeting.**—The retiring President, Mr. W. Crooke, delivered an address. After dwelling on the loss sustained by the Society by the deaths of Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. E. Nicholson, and Mr. W. F. Kirby, he discussed certain problems of methods of investigation and origins of folk-lore. He distinguished between those cultures of which we possess information through a national, historical literature, and modern savagery, the past of which is obscure. He dwelt on the unsatisfactory nature of much anthropological literature, and pleaded for the extension of regional, intensive surveys of modern savage life.

Turning to the question of origins, he insisted on the necessity of caution in accepting the novel views advanced by some recent writers, such as Miss J. E. Harrison and her colleagues. He pointed out that fertility cults were not the sole basis of folk belief and usage. He counselled more attention to the study of folk-tales in their literary and artistic aspects.

Mr. R. R. Marett was elected President of the Society for the coming year.

**ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 17.—Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.**—Prof. R. F. A. Hoernlé read a paper on 'The Analysis of Volition: treated as a Study of Psychological Principles and Methods.' The chief cause of the disagreement among current psychological theories of volition is to be found in differences of principle, i.e., in the conflicting assumptions made by different psychologists about the nature and aim of psychological analysis, the methodical standpoint to be taken up, and the fundamental conceptions to be employed. Most current psychology, in the endeavour to be "scientific," begins with a standpoint so abstract that it is constantly forced, by the pressure of facts, to pass on to more concrete conceptions of mental life. This advance is made uncritically, with the result not only that important problems are left untouched, but also that different parts of the same theory rest often on contradictory assumptions. There are four problems with which every psychological theory of volition must deal: (1) Is volition complex or single? Is its character-

derivative or unique? (2) Does "realization" or "action" belong to the essence of volition? (3) What are the limits of a single volition within the stream of consciousness? (4) What is the relation of "volitions" to the "standing will," and of the will of the individual to the will of the State? The paper was followed by a discussion.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC.**—Feb. 19.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Lady Rendlesham, Mr. W. L. Pocock, and Mr. A. S. Ruston were elected Members.—Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, Edinburgh University, read a paper on 'Sceatt Types as illustrating Anglo-Saxon Art.' The paper, it was explained, was written from the artistic rather than the numismatic point of view. A comparison was instituted between the artistic designs on the sceattas and those on the Merovingian *triennes* and the earlier Gallo-British series; and it was shown that the Anglo-Saxon artist possessed a constructive power which enabled him to constitute new types of an original and effective kind out of the wrecks of older motives. A large field of design, well within the compass of the Teutonic artist's powers, was hardly entered by the Merovingian moneyer, though within it the insular artist revelled with the most delightful freedom. This was the field of animal design, in which the Anglo-Saxons had evolved a whole menagerie of quaint and often pleasing shapes that had hardly parallel in numismatic history. Photographic reproductions on an enlarged scale of sceatt types in British and Dutch collections were used to illustrate the ingenuity, the artistic tact, the feeling for distribution and balance, which gave the early Anglo-Saxon moneyer a really high place on the artistic side of numismatics. Special attention was drawn to the sceattas, so well represented in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, in which foliage, treated in an original fashion, was used by itself or in conjunction with the animal form to produce designs of no little freshness and charm.

In illustration of the subject, Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a large series of sceattas representing most of the known types; Mr. William Dale a sceatta, Hawkins, Fig. 41, found at Clausentum, Hants; and Mr. W. Sharp Ogden two early sceattas and Anglo-Saxon reliquies in gold and bronze. Mr. Frank E. Burton showed two silver pennies of the Nottingham mint in the time of Athelstan, struck from two reverse dies instead of obverse and reverse; also two curious pennies of Edward the Confessor's PACX type bearing merely imitation legends; and Mr. Nathan Heywood exhibited a variety of the long-cross coinage of Henry III. of peculiar work.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. London and Middlesex Archaeological, 4.—'Christ's Hospital, Past and Present.' Mr. W. Lemprière.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—Presidential Address by Mr. Arthur Valon.
- Antislavery, 8.—'Does Consciousness "Evolve"?' Prof. L. P. Jackson.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Coal Gas as a Fuel for Domestic Purposes.' Mr. F. W. Goodenough. (Cantor Lecture.)
- TUES. Royal Astronomical, 9.—'The Movements of the Stars.' Lecture II. Prof. H. H. Turner.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Notes on City Passenger Transportation in the United States.' Mr. G. D. Snyder.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'On a Saxon Graveyard at Shropshire.' Prof. E. B. T. T. Atkinson.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cetacea; IX. on New Genus of Ichthyostega.' Dr. F. E. Beddoe.
- Geological, 8.30.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cetacea; IX. on New Genus of Ichthyostega.' Dr. F. E. Beddoe.
- Royal Geographical, 8.—'Recent Developments of Research Work in Forest Protection.' Mr. J. R. Burdon.
- WED. Pfeiffer Hall, 3.30.—'England and Germany.' Lecture III. Prof. J. A. Crabb.
- Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Some Poets of Today.' Prof. H. Newbolt.
- Geological, 6.—'The "Kelloway Rock" of Scarborough.' Mr. G. S. Buckland.
- Geometrical, 6.—'On Jurasic Ammonites from Jebel Zorghbaa (Tunis). Mr. L. F. Spoth.
- Society of Arts, 6.—'The Development of Research Work in Forest Protection.' Mr. J. R. Burdon.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Surface Energy.' Lecture I. Mr. W. B. Hardy.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'The Study of Architecture.' Sir Ernest George.
- Royal, 5.—'An Automatic Method for the Investigation of the Velocity of Transmission of Excitation in Nerves.' Prof. J. C. Bose.
- Geological, 5.—'The Evolution of the Crustaceous Asteroida.' Mr. W. K. Spencer.
- Geometrical, 5.—'A Preliminary Note on the Fossil Plants of the Mount Potts Beds, New Zealand, collected by Mr. D. G. Lillie, Biologist to Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition.' Dr. H. G. Lillie; and other Papers.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The City of Karachi.' Mr. J. F. Brunton. (Indian section.)
- British Archæological Association, 8.—'Carnac, the French Stonehenge.' Dr. T. C. Worfold.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Recent Developments in the Street Lighting of Manchester.' Messrs. S. L. Pearce and H. A. Ratcliff.
- Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'The Genius of Cardinal Newman.' Mr. Wilfrid Ward.
- Chemical, 8.—'Organic Salts of Nitroaromatics.' Messrs. A. G. Green and F. M. Rowe.
- Chemical, 8.—'The Nomenclature of Sugar Derivatives.' Mr. J. C. Irvine; and other Papers.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Photography of the Paths of Particles ejected from atoms.' Mr. C. T. R. Wilson.
- SAT. British Museum, 2.—'Bibliographical Research.' Lecture V. Mr. R. A. Pebody.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom.' Lecture V. Sir J. J. Thomson.
- Irish Literary, 8.—'Romance in Irish Poetry and Drama.' Miss E. K. Wheeler.

#### FINE ARTS

#### PAINTINGS BY MESSRS. J. R. K. DUFF AND F. H. S. SHEPHERD.

To both the artists who show at the Goupil Gallery this week we have been accustomed to attach a certain importance because of their resolute refusal to be up to date. To forget technical and stylistic beauties by sheer interest in one's subject-matter was no virtue in Victorian painters, who took a good deal of interest of a sort in subjects, and very little in anything else. It is a virtue valuable for its rarity in painters imbued with the modern tendency to generalized vision and to a study of the science of appearances, and we have maintained a certain esteem both for Mr. Duff and Mr. Shepherd as possessing, each in his way, a fund of conservatism useful as ballast to give weight to their talent through the choppiness and changes of fashion. The present exhibition shows them, however, and Mr. Duff in particular, as in danger of losing touch with just the modern qualities of breadth and constructive colour-sense for which their taste for intimate realism was so useful a corrective. They risk becoming Victorian indeed.

In the case of Mr. Shepherd this stricture cannot be applied to his water-colours, which are typical, clever sketches of our day—without any trace of his special gift for homely realism, but in some instances of great brilliance; Nos. 17, 19, 20, and 54 may be specially noticed. No one would connect these directly handled colour-schemes with the author of the clean and careful, but rather cumulative, oil paintings alongside. Mr. Duff also has one very competent water-colour—*Water* (27), while No. 28, *Separation*, is a good example of his well-known use of sentiment, quite legitimate for pictorial purposes.

#### MOGUL MINIATURES.

THE COLLECTION of Mogul miniature paintings at the Fine Art Society's galleries has the look of coming from several sources. It is of varied quality, the best exhibits being some very fine portrait figures. Nos. 5, 46, and 61 are as good as any we have ever seen in this genre, the last having a purity of line to match anything in that period of Italian Primitive art when religious intention yields to the craving for beauty. A large number of genre pictures are attractive, but at a lower level than these portraits, with the exception of a superb decorative design, rather Chinese in character, representing *Krishna and Radha* (44).

#### THE ROYAL AMATEUR ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION of the Royal Amateur Art Society, at Surrey House, comprised a collection of paintings by the members—perhaps a little better than we should have expected considering its extent—and a loan collection of small eighteenth-century portraits, of which the best (No. 11, *Mrs. Le Hunte*, lent by Mr. Vernon Mellor, and No. 27, *Lady George Lennox*, lent by Mrs. Windham Baring) had both the look of having been influenced by Chardin. It also included a number of examples of a curious method of decoration in "rolled paper," tiny strips of curled paper being fixed upon a ground, edge outwards, somewhat like the cloisons of an enamel or like miniature wrought grilles, the purpose generally being heraldic. These

dust-traps, which must have become veritable museums of microbes, seem to have been made in England, mainly by amateurs, throughout the eighteenth century; and we must admit they were made sometimes, as in certain examples lent by Mr. W. A. Propert (78-85), with considerable art and considerable feeling for ostentatious splendour. A small box (77), lent by Mr. E. A. Johnson, was even more beautiful, with its touch of stylistic severity. Some of the work was ordinary, but there were instances enough to make us respect the artistic standards of an age which, even with a material and a purpose so trifling as this, brought to the game an interest in structure and a technical probity which raised it to an art. We see the artist devising his mosaic of lines to develop from a few main points of attachment, and depending largely on thrust and counter-thrust of balanced volutes to maintain its equilibrium. We are not sure if the hobbies of amateurs in our own day—their artistic photography and the like—will stand criticism so well.

#### ORIGINAL ETCHINGS AND MEZZOTINTS BY SIR FRANK SHORT.

THE EXHIBITION at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery does not add anything to our knowledge of the artist who is President of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, but offers a convenient opportunity (since we presume, the collection is intended to be representative) of estimating the importance of the art he practises and upholds. We do not know how many years ago No. 34, *A Wintry Blast on the Stourbridge Canal*, was first exhibited, but we remember how refreshing it was among much lifeless drawing. It was reasonable that criticism of that day, piously anxious to support an autographic process against the already rising tide of commercial reproduction, should give ample recognition to Mr. Short, who, by general consent, took his place in the front rank of English etchers, and finally, as a successful teacher, has formed a large body of practitioners who follow him closely. The result has been a decided rise in the average level of accomplishment, the rank-and-file approaching now very near to what was the outstanding merit of twenty years ago. Sir Frank Short still maintains, perhaps, a delicacy of eye for the level lines of a shore (see Nos. 1 and 41, for example) somewhat beyond that of any of his followers.

Yet we are bound to add that the general effect of all this mild activity is but little above mediocrity. The refined picturesqueness of Sir Frank Short's art, in itself not unacceptable, lacks the positive and dynamic virtues necessary for the leading and inspiration of a school of any vitality.

As for his work as a whole, few artists have won so high a position purely by virtue of so slender a fund of meritorious accomplishment, though greater success has often rewarded men of no more ability united to blatant and strenuous faults. Yet, as the success of the latter inevitably provokes reaction, it has not the same tendency to make us satisfied with a day of moderate things as has our over-estimate of an art worthy of esteem. It would be ungrateful nevertheless to belittle the charming draughtsmanship of No. 32, *The Anglers' Bridge on the Wandle*, or the ingenious care with which the *South Coast Road* (33) is made pictorial by emphasis and choice of point of view. *King's Lynn* (8) is another excellent plate; and the mezzotints *Evening on the Thames* (29) and *A Silver Tide* (50) are soundly wrought and attractive.

MR. C. L. COLYN THOMSON'S  
WATER-COLOURS.

THE WATER-COLOURS of Mr. C. L. Colyn Thomson at the Chenil Gallery are adroitly handled, and show some observation and sense of design, but neither pushed to remarkable perfection. Certain drawings of the General Post Office in course of demolition exhibit the artist is at his best.

COLOUR-PRINTING EXHIBITION  
AT LEEDS.

AN INTERNATIONAL COLOUR-PRINTING AND POSTER EXHIBITION was opened at the City Art Gallery, Leeds, last Saturday, and will remain open for some weeks. It illustrates the work which is being done in these branches of the applied arts in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia. The exhibition fills three large rooms in the Gallery, is well arranged, and is an interesting proof of the value of civic co-operation, as it is the outcome of concerted action on the part of the City Art Gallery Committee, the Leeds Education Committee, the Leeds Technical School, the University, and the various sections of the printing crafts in the district. The collection and arrangement of the 500 exhibits have been in the competent hands of Mr. Frank Rutter (Curator of the City Art Gallery) and Mr. S. E. Bottomley (head of the Printing Department of the Leeds Technical School).

A novel feature of the exhibition will be an open-air display of large posters from different countries upon a large hoarding in Cookridge Street, Leeds, lent for the purpose by Messrs. Sheldon. This will serve as an outdoor annexe of the exhibition from March 10th to 16th, and will afford the organizers an opportunity of experimenting in the grouping of placards according to design.

A collection of prints after famous pictures illustrates the progress made in facsimile reproduction. The poster section includes a good selection of English and foreign work.

Methods of reproduction in colour may generally be divided into two classes, the lithographic, and the pure photographic and photo-mechanical. In the Leeds Exhibition Messrs. Wolfensberger and Messrs. Hofer of Zürich, and Messrs. Asher (London) show fine examples of the lithographic process. The second group of methods secures with greater certainty faithful reproduction of the lines of a drawing, but exaggerates or diminishes the gradations of the original.

Of late years great progress has been made by combinations of photographic and lithographic methods of reproduction. In these processes the original base is photographic, while the colouring is applied by lithographic means. The facsimile reproductions shown at Leeds by Messrs. Hanfstaengl, the Menpes Press, and the Medici Society show what can be done by this combination.

## PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Friday, February 21st, included the following: F. Boucher, *Le Billet-Doux*, a young girl, in white and blue dress, kissing a dove, which she is dispatching with a love-letter, 1,732*l.* 10*s.* J. van Ravesteyn, *Portrait of a Gentleman*, in black dress, with white lace collar and black hat, on panel, 388*l.* 10*s.*

On Monday, the 24th, A. van Diest's picture *A River Scene*, with fishing-boats in a strong breeze, on panel, fetched 388*l.* 10*s.*

## ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Wednesday last etchings and engravings by the Old Masters, mezzotint portraits after Reynolds, and other engravings of the Early English School, from the collection of the late Bishop Gott of Truro. The following were the most important: A. Dürer, *The Prodigal Son* (B. 28), 80*s.*; *The Witch* (B. 67), 52*s.*; *The Large Passion* (B. 4-15), *The Apocrypha* (B. 60-75), and *The Life of the Virgin* (B. 76-95), bound together in parchment, 185*l.* A. Mantegna, *A Combat of Marine Gods* (B. 18), 13*l.* 5*s.* I. van Meckenem, *The Passion* (B. 10-21), 273*l.* Nielli, *Three Women Dancing* (D. 287), 54*l.* 12*s.* A. Pollaiuolo, *Combat of Ten Nude Men* (B. 2), 73*l.* Rembrandt, *Rembrandt leaning on a Stone Sill* (B. 21), second state, 70*l.*; *The Marriage of Jason and Creusa* (B. 112), first state, 70*l.*; *The Mill* (B. 233), 12*l.* Prince Rupert, *The Standard-bearer* (Ch.-S. 5), 25*l.* M. Schongauer, *The Death of the Virgin* (B. 33), 90*l.* J. Houbraken, One hundred and ninety-eight *Portrait Heads*, chiefly in proof states, and twenty others, in red morocco portfolio, 13*l.* Sir R. Strange, Charles I., after Van Dyck, proof before any letters, 7*l.* 8*s.* Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, by Valentine Green, first state, 18*l.* The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 313 plates, proofs, bound in three volumes, crimson morocco, by Bedford, 8*l.* 18*s.* The total of the sale was 4,226*l.* 5*s.*

IN Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Monday, February 17th, the following were included: V. Green, after Reynolds, *Mary, Duchess of Rutland*, 100*l.* F. Bartolozzi, after J. H. Benwell, *A St. James's Beauty*, and A. St. Giles's *Beauty*, a pair, printed in colours, 8*l.*

On Monday last an etched letter proof of R. Earlom's *Portrait of Rembrandt*, after himself, fetched at Messrs. Christie's 13*l.* 10*s.*

## Musical Gossip.

MR. BALFOUR GARDINER gave the second of his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening. There were three short novelties by Mr. Percy Grainger: 'Hill-song' for wood-wind, brass, and percussion instruments, characteristic if not convincing; an expressive 'Colonial Song' for soprano and tenor (Miss Gleeson-White and Mr. Gervase Elwes), harp, and orchestra, a song, indeed, without words; and a setting of 'Molly on the Shore,' a little gem in which every note tells. Mr. Frederick Delius was represented by a new version of his 'Lebenstanz,' in which there are thought, effective colouring, and atmosphere. It is another of the many modern works of which one would like to know, not out of mere curiosity, what was in the composers' mind when they were written. In 'The Mystic Trumpeter' for soprano and orchestra, by Mr. Van Holst, which was placed at the head of the programme, Whitman's fine poem is lost amid a mass of sound. Miss Gleeson-White struggled courageously with the trying soprano part. Mr. Gervase Elwes sang two delightful songs by Mr. Roger Quilter. Messrs. Percy Grainger and Von Holst conducted their own works, and Mr. Balfour Gardiner the 'Lebenstanz' with skill and sympathy.

A FESTIVAL CONCERT in honour of the distinguished French composer M. Camille Saint-Saëns will be given at Queen's Hall on June 2nd. The programme will be devoted to his music, with the exception of a Pianoforte Concerto by Mozart, the solo part of which he will play himself. There is no other living French composer whose music is so much admired and so often given here in England. His 'Samson et Dalila,' performed here from 1893 to 1909 as an oratorio, was popular; but afterwards, when given on the stage,

its great merit was more fully recognized. M. Saint-Saëns will be again in England in September for the production at the Gloucester Festival of his new oratorio, 'The Promised Land,' of which Mr. Hermann Klein has prepared the libretto.

THE IMPERIAL CHOIR, founded by Dr. Charles Harris, and representing forty or more London choirs, has been invited by the Ghent Exhibition authorities, under the auspices of King Albert and the Belgian Government, to give two concerts entirely of British music. They will take place in the "Grande Salle des Fêtes." During their stay in Ghent the members of the Choir will be the guests of the city.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD will shortly confer the degree of Doctor, *honoris causa*, on Dr. Richard Strauss. On the occasion of this visit to England he will conduct a performance of 'Der Rosenkavalier' at Covent Garden.

AMONG the music which belonged to M. Albert Bovet has been found a manuscript book of 34 pages in Brahms's hand-writing, containing 33 German folk-songs—29 for voice and piano, and 4 part-songs. Of the former, 8 have not yet appeared in print, while all the other numbers differ more or less from the printed versions.

DR. ETHEL SMYTH, whose opera 'The Wreckers' first met with recognition in Germany, has been explaining in the columns of *The Suffragette* that Dr. Strauss lacks sincerity, and seeks to supply "what the public wants." We should have thought this would be the last charge to be brought against his music, for the ordinary public regards most of it as wildly cacophonous.

AMONG music recently published by Messrs. Augener, ten Schubert Sonatas are edited by Mr. Franklin Taylor, who has supplied excellent fingering and useful footnotes, and, as a teacher of wide experience, is a safe guide. The composer's contributions to pianoforte literature contain some of his finest music, especially in the last three sonatas, which on account of their extreme length are seldom heard in the concert-room.

MR. PERCY SUCH, an esteemed performer, explains in his 'New School of Cello-Studies,' that his aim was not to form a new school of cello playing, but to offer studies selected from well-known writers for the instrument, beginning at the most elementary stage, and arranged in progressive order; moreover, each of the four books contains useful hints as to to bowing, &c. These studies can be used in conjunction with any "School."

AMONG recent books published in Paris we notice 'L'Ame Chantante de Robert Schumann,' by M. Robert de Launay, and 'La Musique,' by M. J. Combarieu, which has reached its tenth thousand.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
	Concordia, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	—, Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.	Mrs. Clifford Beckett's Lecture, 2, Caxton Hall, Westminster.
TUE.	London Trio, 8.30, Edin. Hall.
	Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
	Mrs. Mayall's Society and Ogle Lowenthal's Recital, 3.30 Little Theatre.
WED.	Howard-Jones's Brahma Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Balfour Gardiner Concert, 9.30, Queen's Hall.
	Catherine Rosier's Song Recital, 9.30, Steinway Hall.
	Dr. Liebermann's Song Recital, 9.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Recital, 9.30, Little Theatre.
	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
	Natalie Axter's Song Recital, 8.15, Edin. Hall.
FRI.	Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, 8.30, Hall of Clifford's Inn.
	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holiday's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Edin. Hall.
SAT.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
	Barns-Phillips Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Florence Greenwood's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Edin. Hall.

## Drama

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Horrwitz, THE INDIAN THEATRE,** 2/6 net.

This brief survey of the Sanskrit drama is a companion volume to the author's 'Short History of Indian Literature.' The plots of some of the old Sanskrit plays are paraphrased in simple language; and there are Appendixes giving lists of Aryan roots and the dates of the plays, also an Index.

**Saward (William T.), GLASTONBURY,** an Historical Drama in Four Acts, Second Impression, 1/ net. Dent

An ecclesiastical play which has been performed with some success in London and elsewhere. The present version, apart from a few alterations in the fourth act, follows the text as produced.

**Shakespeare : LIFE OF TIMON OF ATHENS,** edited by Robert Huntington Fletcher; **VENUS AND ADONIS, THE RAPE OF LUCRECE, AND OTHER POEMS,** edited by Carleton Brown, "Tudor" Edition, 1/ net each. Macmillan

Additions to the little American edition of Shakespeare we have noticed from time to time. Prof. Fletcher is judicious in his account of the sources of 'Timon,' and Prof. Brown has a sound knowledge of what has been done to clear up the problems of the Shakespearian poems.

**Student's (The) Facsimile Edition of Old English Plays,** 10/6 per volume.

Amersham, John S. Farmer  
We have so often spoken in commendation of the services Mr. Farmer has rendered to students by the issue of the "Tudor Facsimile Texts" that it is difficult to say anything new about the enterprise. One of the great difficulties in the way of popularizing Mr. Farmer's work has been the relatively high cost of production, which seems to have prevented all but the richest University and Reference Libraries from supporting it. Mr. Farmer has therefore made another bid for wider support by issuing his facsimiles in a slightly reduced form (8½ in. by 7 in.) at a

much reduced price—half a guinea a play, without regard to its length, with a reduction of one-third to subscribers for a series.

We have before us the first eighteen volumes of the series, which include 'Everyman,' 'Patient Grissill,' 'Arden of Feversham,' 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' 'Sir John Oldcastle,' 'Cambyses,' and 'The Two Noble Kinsmen.' These titles will sufficiently indicate the scope of the series to any student who has some idea of the English drama. As we have said before, one of these facsimiles is as useful as the original volume for nearly every possible demand by a student, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Farmer will meet with the wide support which his devotion to the interests of the history of the drama merits.

**Weygandt (Cornelius), IRISH PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS,** 6/6 net. Constable

In this survey over-specialization in the subjection of innumerable plays to microscopic examination has made the author present superficial distinctions as all-important. He begins with admirable chapters on 'The Celtic Renaissance' and 'The Players and their Plays,' and at this stage we visualize a movement. But, immediately afterwards, he proceeds to inquire at considerable length into the works of individual writers, the movement ceases, and we are presented with an agglomeration of scarcely interdependent achievements. We cease to read of a body of authors united by a common purpose, evolving a common technique; we experience instead the impression of a plunge into the articles of a literary encyclopædia. The history of Deirdre, the common stock-in-trade of the modern school of Irish dramatists, is treated almost as a separate product of three different authors. To a certain extent Mr. Weygandt's method of individual treatment has made such a general impression inevitable. Taken separately, his later chapters form admirable summaries, especially that on Synge, but collectively they clash.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—L. S.—G. C. M. S.—G. E. S.—M. S.—R. S.—Received.  
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[For Index to Advertisers see p. 263.]

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